1918.

A TRACTOR-PLOUGHING

DEMONSTRATION

OF THE NEW

FERGUSON UNIT PLOUGH

(Made in Ireland),

Also the

EROS (SELF LIFT) PLOUGH,

Will be given at

THE CASTLE GOLF LINKS, RATHFARNHAM

(By kind permission of the Castle Golf Club, Ltd.),

ON TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), JANUARY 31st,

In Conjunction with

THE EROS-FORD TRACTOR Attachment.

Rathfarnham Trams pass the Entrance Gate, and Plowing will commence at 11.30, and continue till 4 p.m.

Full particulars from

Messrs. HUET Bros., MIDDLE ABBEY STREET; (WHOLESALE ONLY)

AND

HARRY FERGUSON, Ltd., 6 & 7 DUKE LANE, DUBLIN.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND 30 JAN. 1918

The Irish Times.

PRICE 1d. (SATURDAYS 2d.) DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918. VOL. LX. NO.—18,993.

SPECIAL EXTRA

CARPETS CLEANED. CARPETS SHAKEN. PRESCOTTS' DUBLIN. THE LEADING CLEANERS AND DYERS IN IRELAND. Telephone—571 and 2606. (4)

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 6d.

The Government has decided that Obituary Notices of fallen soldiers sent to the Press by relatives or friends shall give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which a casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private belonged.

BIRTHS.

DUNLOP—January 27, 1918, at 40 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, the wife of William Schuldham Dunlop, A.I.P., a daughter.

GARSTIN—January 16, 1918, at Private Nursing Home, 13 Claremont street, Belfast, to Captain G. C. Garstin, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Mrs. Garstin, a son.

PARKE—January 29, 1918, at Crossmoyle House, Clones, the wife of Wm. A. Parke, Solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHEEHAN AND O'CONNOR—January 29, 1918, at St. Mary's, Ballingarry, Co. Limerick, by the Rev. M. Hannon, C.C., St. Michael's, Limerick (cousin of the bridegroom), James, eldest son of late Patrick Sheehan, Ballyea, Ballingarry, Co. Limerick, to Hannah, second daughter of Mrs. O'Connor, Doonburne, Ballingarry, Co. Limerick.

TYNDALL AND HART-DAVIES—January 26, 1918, at St. Paul's Church, Woburn, Captain Wm. H. Tyndall, Royal Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Robert Tyndall, D.L., Oakland, New Ross, Co. Wexford, to Elsie, third daughter of the late J. Hart-Davies, Esq., and Mrs. Hart-Davies, Holland road, Kensington.

DEATHS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

IN MEMORIAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHARD HENRY A. McCOMAS, formerly of Homestead, Dundrum, County Dublin, and of Pembroke House, Pembroke, Dublin, and lately of Nos. 12 and 16 Elgin road, Dublin, M.A., J.P., Deceased.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the Deceased, who died on the 27th January, 1918, at 16 Elgin road, are requested to send full particulars to

WILLIAM FRY and SONS, Solicitors for Executrix, 14 Lower Mount street, Dublin.

LOANS on Reversions, Life Interests, Jointures, Ground Rents. Advances also granted, repayable over term of years, and secured by sureties with Life Assurance.—DAVID DRIMMIE & SONS, Secs., English and Scottish Law Life Offices, 27 Nassau street, Dublin, and 5 Lombard street, Belfast. 'Phones—Dublin, 461; Belfast, 4257.

MINT STAMP COMPANY, 74 Grafton street, Dublin—Business Opens February 4th. British and Foreign Stamps Bought and Sold.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES of every description at low rates. Bonds accepted by High Court of Justice and Government Departments. National Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Ltd., 27 Nassau st., Dublin. DAVID DRIMMIE & SONS, Secs.

TAXI-CABS DAY and NIGHT. ONLY Address: PORTOBELLO HARBOUR. A. B. TAXIS, LTD. Wires: "ABen, Dublin." 'Phones: Rathmines, 456. Dublin, 1597.

"BEST BECAUSE PUREST." When you want PURE Cocoa Shells demand "KOKOTEE."

KNITTING WOOLS for every purpose at lowest Prices—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton street, Dublin.

HAMMAM TURKISH BATHS.—Open Daily from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO TEA At the New COTTAGE TEA ROOM, CAFE CAIRO?

MOTOR CAR Repairs, Painting, Upholstering, ENGINE Overhauls by Expert Mechanics. HUTTON and SONS, DUBLIN.

MOTOR Repairs, Fitting Hoods, and Painting a Speciality.—McTAGGART, 8, King street.

SHORTAGE OF LIGHT CARS—We can offer New and Second-hand Two-seaters. Write for particulars BOOTH BROS. (Dublin), Ltd.

FARM TRACTORS and SELF-LIFT PLOWS. DUBLIN MOTOR CO., 25 Stephen's Green.

THE service of three horses at the cost of one. AUTOCARS IRELAND, LTD., The Ford Car Specialists, CHATHAM ST. GARAGE (off Grafton st.).

FOR Ten years we have specialised in FORD CARS, and can give you the maximum service. R. W. ARCHER and CO., 65 Lr. Mount street, DUBLIN.

BRITTAIN'S MOTOR OIL for all Cars and Farm Tractors, 3/9 per gallon, in barrels, carriage paid.—G. A. Brittain, Hatch st., Dublin.

OVERTIME FARM TRACTORS. Write to us for full particulars before buying. There are more of them, and they have been longer in use in Ireland than any other American Tractor. THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., 19-20 Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

FARM TRACTORS. AUSTIN COMPANY'S PRODUCTS. A PROVED SUCCESS.

BLINDS. DARK GREEN AND BLUE WINDOW HOLLAND, Also CASEMENT CLOTH. Large Stock, suitable for Requirements of NEW RESTRICTION ORDER. MILLAR & BEATTY, LTD., 13 & 14 GRAFTON STREET.

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BY APPOINTMENT. WHYTE & SONS, LTD., GLASS & CHINA MERCHANTS, 17 STH. GT. GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

FROM £10 UPWARDS. LOANS BY POST. Farmers and all responsible persons can have an Advance of Cash by post on very good terms. Apply to MANAGER, 32 South Frederick street, Dublin.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING. LARGE VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM. PIM BROS., LTD., EXCHEQUER ST., DUBLIN.

£30,000 TO LEND (IN SUMS TO SUIT BORROWERS) ON MORTGAGE OF HOUSE PROPERTY IN TOWNS. RATE OF INTEREST 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Apply to SECRETARY, IRISH CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY, 25 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN, giving short particulars of proposed security.

NORTON'S MONSTER CHINA STORES. THE LEADING CHANDLERS OF THE CITY. THE GREATEST GLASS AND CHINA SALE ON RECORD NOW IN FULL SWING. A GREAT VARIETY OF DINNER SETS, CHINA TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS & TOILET SETS. SLIGHTLY DEFECTIVE, AND SHORT SOME PIECES. CLEARING AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES. COME EARLY AND SECURE THE BARGAINS. HENRY STREET, DUBLIN. "NOW IS THE TIME TO TILL."

"NEW LIGHTING ORDER" ON 10TH FEBRUARY.

We have secured large stocks of DARK GREEN BLIND HOLLANDS AND CASEMENT CLOTHS; it is advisable to order immediately.

ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY, House Furnishers, LTD., 28 & 29 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

SUGAR CARD FILING CABINET. SHOWS at a glance the number of cards supplied and the number to be supplied. AUTOMATICALLY places them in order for the following week. Alphabetically arranged. PRICE 10/6. HELY'S LIMITED, DAME STREET.

1817. HOYTE & SON, LTD., 1918. THE CITY OF DUBLIN WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE. BRITISH AND FOREIGN GLASS, Wholesale and Retail. POLISHED PLATE FOR SHOP WINDOWS. 17 LOWER SACKVILLE STREET. Stores—THOMAS' LANE. Telephone 414. Telegrams—"Hoyte, Dublin."

COUNT THE COST OF HOME WASHING, And YOU will at once DECIDE to send ALL YOUR WORK to DUNLOP'S LAUNDRY, MOUNT BROWN. Telephones 4334 and 4335.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE. REGULAR MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES. LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK. LONDON—CANADA—NEW YORK. BRISTOL—CANADA—NEW YORK. Connecting with Canadian Northern Railway System. FOR RATES OF PASSAGE, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, AND PARTICULARS AS TO LOADING BERTH, Apply CUNARD LINE. Queenstown; Belfast; Liverpool; London, 51 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 29-31 Cockspur st., S.W.1; 65 Baldwin street, Bristol; Thomas Cook and Son, A. W. Hewett, Nuzum Brothers, Dublin; Barter and Sons, 92 St. Patrick street, Cork; M. Kilkelly, Athlone; M'Nulty, Ballina; Mullaney Brothers, Sligo; C. Keane and Son, Ballymahon; Jas. Geary, Lismore; T. R. Wilson, Sligo; Thos. Miller and Co., Bray.

CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM PACKET COMPANY. IRELAND AND ENGLAND. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE. Via KINGSTOWN & HOLYHEAD. Usual Sailings. Fastest and Best Passenger Route. FARES: Saloon, Single, 10/-; Return, available for 6 Months, 15/-; 2nd Cabin, Single, 7/-; Return, available for 6 months, 10/6. For full particulars as to Sailings, etc., apply to the Head Office, 15 Eden quay. Telephone—Traffic 314, Passenger 65 and 470.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.) P. & O. and BRITISH INDIA. MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES. EGYPT, INDIA, MAURITIUS, BURMA, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, also Mediterranean Ports. TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE. All Sailings subject to cancellation or deviation with or without notice. LOCAL AGENTS: Thomas Cook & Son, 118 Grafton street; A. W. Hewett, 15 D'Olier street, Dublin.

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DUBLIN AND VICINITY.

CLARENCE HOTEL, WELLINGTON QUAY, DUBLIN. Homely, Comfortable, and Convenient. Superior Bedrooms. Electric Light throughout. POPULAR RESTAURANT. HOT JOINTS ready from 12.30 Daily. Good Cooking and Attendance.

FOUR COURTS HOTEL, INNS QUAY. Electric Light Throughout. 100 Most Comfortable Bedrooms. Ladies' Coffee Room. Dainty Luncheons à la carte. Recherche Dinners à la carte. Table d'Hote Dinner each evening, 6 to 8. Choice Cuisine. Old Vintage Champagnes a Speciality. RESTAURANT—POPULAR PRICES. Wires—"Excel, Dublin." 'Phone—1338 and 2546. HENRY G. KILBEY, Managing Director.

JURY'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN. MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY. Electric Light. Elevator. Table d'Hote Lunch, 1 to 3. GRILL ROOM ATTACHED. Terms moderate. J. MAGUIRE, Manager.

MAPLE'S HOTEL, KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN. WINTER TERMS FROM £2 16s. PER WEEK. SPECIAL TERMS FOR OFFICERS AND FAMILIES. FREE GARAGE.

GRAND HOTEL, MALAHIDE, LTD. (15 minutes from Dublin). 'Phone—11, Malahide. Electric Light throughout; Steam Heated; Hot and Cold Sea Water and Fresh Water Baths. French Chef. Special Board-Residence Terms. October to Easter, from £2 18s. 6d. Apply for Booklet to the MANAGER.

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, KINGSTOWN. (12 Minutes Rail from Dublin.) (Facing Bay) STEAM HEATED NEW LOUNGES AND RECREATION ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. OTIS ELEVATOR. MODERATE TERMS. FRENCH CUISINE. Wire—"Comfort," Kingstown. 'Phone—180 (2 Lines). Booklet Free.

KINGSTOWN. HOTEL CARLISLE. Magnificently situated over East Pier, commanding beautiful views of Dublin Bay, Howth. Most Comfortable. Adjacent to Golf Links. First-class private Hotel; one minute from station, Mail steamers, and baths. Free garage. Moderate charges. Apply Proprietress. 'Phone 119, Kingstown.

SANATORIA AND HYDROS.

BLACKPOOL — IMPERIAL HYDROPATHIC HOTEL. Claremont Park. 350 Rooms. Magnificent Lounge; Louis XVI. Dining Room. Separate Tables. Turkish, Russian, and Sea Water Baths. For Tariff apply Manager. Telegrams—"Imperial." Telephone 291.

HOTELS AND BOARDING.

PAVILION House—Board Residence, 5 Gresham terrace, Kingstown; reduced winter terms. Telephone 171.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Goods of MRS. MARGARET SAUNDERS, late of No. 1 Abercorn terrace, North Circular road, Dublin, Widow, Deceased.

PREPAID SCALE OF CHARGES (REVISED).

Lost and Found, Situations Vacant, Domestics, etc., Wanted, Articles for Sale and Wanted, Educational and Scholastic, Houses, Apartments, Miscellaneous, and other Departments of Classified Small Advertisements—

For each insertion of 12 words, 9d.

Every succeeding word One Halfpenny.

Discount for Series—A Discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed when a series of twelve or more insertions is prepaid. All seeking Employment will be allowed Four Insertions for the Price of Three. Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for; or when they are to be sent by post as five words.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, before Christmas, Lady's Umbrella, straight handle, mother of pearl and three chased gold bands. Reward St. John's, Island Bridge. D

LOST, between Grafton st. and Clanbrassil st., on January 28th, Lady's Silver Wristlet Watch, inscription on back (Warrie, Oct. 3, 1914). Reward 28 Dufferin avenue, S.C. road.

LOST, Wednesday, between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock, purple Purse, containing £1, some silver, two keys, and latchkey. Reward given if brought to Matron, Irish Times Registry Office.

LOST, Brown Purse, containing £2, Blackrock, Seapoint; reward.—8 Ardenza terrace, Monkstown.

LOST, Monday, 28th, between Crosthwaite Park and Northumberland avenue, Lady's Gold Half Hunter Watch; reward.—Watch, Smith and Barton, Kingstown.

LOST, Tuesday, Grafton st. to George's st., Lady's Black Handled Umbrella.—18 Grosvenor place.

LOST, in Nassau st., small Paper Parcel, with book catalogue on top. Will finder kindly deliver to Hall Porter, Kildare Street Club.

STRAYED in Grosvenor square, evening of 23rd January, young Liver Cocker Dog. Reward if returned to 41 Grosvenor square, Rathmines. D

SITUATIONS VACANT.

MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL. TWO ASSISTANT SURVEYORS WANTED.

Applications from Candidates qualified under the Local Government Board Order dated 31st March, 1915, for the positions of two Assistant Surveyors—one for District No. 1 (temporarily), comprising the Rural Districts of Edenderry No. 3 and Trim, and one for District No. 4 (temporarily), comprising the Rural Districts of Kells and Oldcastle—will be received by the Secretary, Meath County Council, not later than eleven o'clock on 25th February, 1918, on which date the appointments will be made, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board. Commencing salary in each case, £120.

Particulars of appointments may be obtained from the undersigned.

(By Order) JOHN J. GRENNAN, Secretary.

County Hall, Navan, 28th January, 1918.

THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE FOR NURSERY NURSES, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER. Well educated Gentlewomen Trained as Children's Nurses. Eight months' course; also special short course of four months. The training is suitable for Infant Welfare Workers. For particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL.

ABSOLUTE Security Granted to all persons in Positions of Trust by The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.; subscribed capital, £1,000,000. T. N. and N. S. Smith, 43 Dame st., Dublin. T

APPRENTICE for Co. Meath, smart, intelligent Girl, Protestant, China, Fancies; no fee. Address "Z 3194, Apprentice," this office.

APPRENTICE and Improvers Wanted, Millinery Workroom. Apply Miss Burns, 6 Dawson st.

APPRENTICES Wanted to Millinery and Warerooms keeping. Apply 125 Stephen's Green, W. F

A LEADING Assurance Company has a vacancy for a Clerk for the Life Department, with two or three years' experience in any office. Apply, stating age and salary required, N 1087, this office. A

A SMART, honest Girl Wanted for Fancies; reference, 25 Lower Camden st.

A SMART, well educated GIRL required to learn Fancy Goods Business (outdoor). Apply by letter only, giving full particulars, to the Manager, Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st., Dublin.

ATTENDANT, Protestant, Wanted; good tempered; strong; able to lift, about 25.—54 Upper Leeson st.

A SAWYER Wanted, capable of undertaking work of Sawmill with two Rack and Push Benches, to find his own Assistant Sawyers and Labourers, and cut at contract price in Northern Midland district. Address "Z 3422, Sawyer," this office. A

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, a Lady Bookkeeper, Protestant; must be a quick and neat writer and know her work. Apply N 908, this office. D

FOR ACTIVE SERVICE. FOUNTAIN PENS, WATERPROOF MAP CASES, SERVICE PROTRACTORS, MAP READING COMPASSES, SKETCH BOOKS AND BLOCKS, LOOSE LEAF NOTE-BOOKS, MAP MEASURERS. BROWNE & NOLAN, LTD., 41 & 42 NASSAU ST., DUBLIN.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

GROCERY and Provisions—Wanted, a smart Business Girl; outdoor; state experience and salary expected. Apply N 946, this office. E

HOTEL—Bookkeeper and Assistant Wanted; state reference, experience, salary.—Victoria Hotel, Newry.

IRISH Cattle Trade—The present system of Irish Cattle dealing and rearing is discussed in the Farm Page of the "Weekly Irish Times" To-day. Three halfpence at all newsagents. F

IRONMONGERY—Young Man Wanted as Junior Assistant; with some city experience preferred.—N 1067, this office. F

JUNIOR ASSISTANT Wanted for Laundry Receiving Office.—N 1017, this office.

LADY Assistant Wanted for Hosiery and Small Ware Counter, also an Assistant for Boot Dept.; state salary, experience, etc., etc.; Leinster. Address "Z 3158, Assistant," this office. D

LADY Gardener (Working) Wanted, take job spring work, country place, potatoes, etc.; state references and salary, with laundry, and board as one of family. Address "Z 3397, Job," this office.

LITHOGRAPHY—Wanted, first class MACHINEMAN for best commercial work. Address, giving full particulars, wages required, etc., to James Collins and Co., Ltd., 4 Southgate, Manchester.

MESSRS. Chancellor and Son have a vacancy for Lady Assistant. Apply, with copies of references and salary required, to 55 Lower Sackville st. D

MANAGING Clerk required; must be good accountant, of wide experience, and good executive ability; knowledge of provision business preferred; salary about £250; replies will be treated in the strictest confidence. Apply "Z 3313, Clerk," this office. D

MILLINERY, Mantles, and Costumes—Wanted, young Lady to buy and take charge of above. Apply, stating experience and salary (indoor) to J. Mulcahy, Draper, Dungarvan. F

MILLINER Wanted for good seaside town; clever designer and trimmer. Apply to Mr. Jones, 78 Grafton st., City.

MOTHER'S Help Wanted, refined, young, for Co. Donegal, small family, comfortable home, assist all duties; charwoman; age, salary, etc. Address "Z 3431 Help," this office.

ORDER NOW. Thom's Directory, 1918, 20s.; Post Free, 20s. 8d. Post Office Directory, 1918, 8s.; Post Free, 8s. 7d. READY ABOUT JANUARY 30. COMBRIDGE LTD., 18 & 20 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN. Telephone 1757.

HORSES.

Wires—"Sewell's, Dublin." Telephone—674.

SEWELL'S, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT SALE OF 135 LOTS OF BLOODSTOCK, HUNTERS, AND HIGH-CLASS WORKING HORSES AT THE REPOSITORY, ON THIS DAY (THURSDAY), COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP.

SPECIAL RED LETTER SALE AT SEWELL'S.

22 HIGH-CLASS WORKING HORSES. THE PROPERTY OF J. M. JOHNSON, Esq., COLLEGE LANE, EAST, BELFAST.

THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL, SHORT-LEGGED GELDINGS AND MARES ARE ALL WARRANTED GOOD WORKERS IN CART, LORRY, AND ALL CLASSES OF FARM WORK. AMONGST THESE HORSES ARE SIX VERY HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, UP TO 3 TONS, TWO OF WHICH ARE HEAVY ENOUGH TO MAKE SHUNTERS. ALL ARE WARRANTED SOUND, AND SUBJECT TO TWO DAYS' TRIAL. THEY CAN BE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, AND, IN MR. JOHNSON'S OPINION, THEY ARE THE BEST LOT EVER OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN DUBLIN. THIS OPPOR-

SEWELL, SON & SIMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

MACKIE, BURNS & CO., Auctioneers.

PATRICK SMITH & SON, Auctioneers and Valuers.

PESTERRE'S RIDING ACADEMY.

HARVEY'S HORSES ACONITE POWDERS.

COALS.

P. MURPHY, IMPORTER OF BEST HOUSE COALS. HANOVER QUAY. 'PHONE 477.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.)

Great Annual Winter Sale At McBIRNEY'S

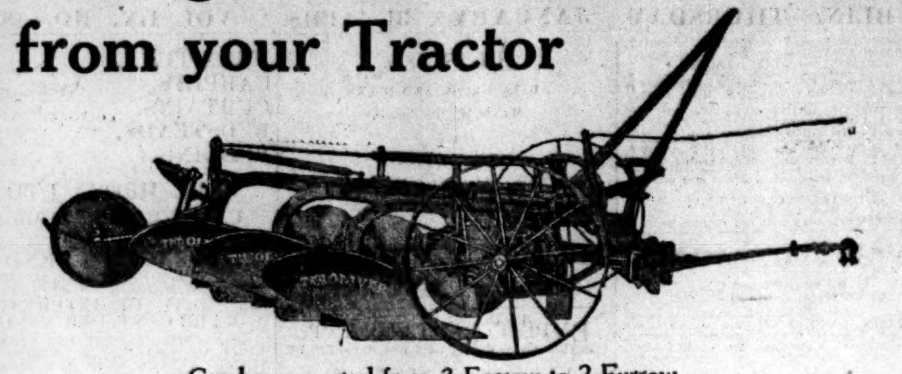
THIS AND COMING DAYS.

New Lighting Order:—Blinds, Curtains, &c., required for complying with this Order can be secured at considerable reduction during Sale.

Large Stocks to select from, efficient and prompt workmanship guaranteed.

McBIRNEY & Co. Ltd.
ASTON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

Use an OLIVER SELF LIFT PLOW and get the Best Results from your Tractor



Can be converted from 3-Furrow to 2-Furrow.
Is fitted with patented Rolling and Skim Coulters.
Has long mould boards for plowing lea.

Particulars from Implement Dept.

DUBLIN MOTOR CO.,
25 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

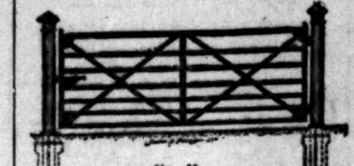
EFFICIENCY ON THE FARM

Is indicated by trim hedges and secure Field Gates. The Nation now compels the Farmer to till. Necessity will compel him to make his Gates and Hedges secure against stray Cattle.

Here are three favourite Gates we make in lots of 25. Sample Gates may be seen at our Branch Showrooms.

No. 40A.

Style No.	Size	No. of Bars	Price £ s. d.	Steel Posts Per Pair £ s. d.	Metal Posts Per Pair £ s. d.
No. 40a	9ft. x 4ft.	6	2 10 0	1 16 6	3 7 6
"	10ft. x 4' 6"	7	2 17 6	1 18 0	3 10 0
No. 41	9ft. x 4ft.	6	2 12 6	1 16 6	3 7 6
"	10ft. x 4' 6"	7	3 0 0	1 18 0	3 10 0
No. 40	9ft. x 4ft.	6	2 10 0	1 16 0	3 7 6
"	10ft. x 4' 6"	7	2 17 6	1 18 0	3 10 0



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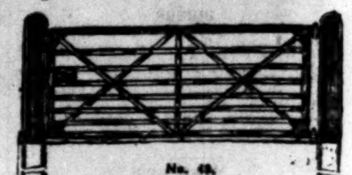

No. 40.

We make many other patterns suitable for Farm Yards, Avenues, Labourers' Cottages, &c.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogues.

SMITH & PEARSON, Ltd.
Newcomen Ironworks, DUBLIN.
BELFAST: 20 Chichester Street. DUBLIN: 47 Dawson Street. CORK: 11 King Street.

Seed Shortage. By Appointment To His Majesty. Order NOW.
Dickson's "HAWLMARK" Seeds.

It will pay you to send for a copy of our Seed Catalogue. Contains a list of the very best sorts for the Irish climate. Special Plot-holders' List free on application.

ALEX. DICKSON & SONS Ltd.,
Hawlmark—61 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.

GROW MORE FOOD BY TILLING MORE LAND

The world needs more food. In times of plenty, cattle and milk were profitable to the farmer, and the value to the country of tillage was not sufficiently realised. In times of scarcity more food must be produced from each acre—only Tillage can bring about this result. Even for Winter milk production one acre of mangolds is worth three times as much as an acre of meadow hay.

MORE TILLAGE MEANS MORE FOOD.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, DUBLIN.

9 K.A.A.

To-day is the Last Day of the Blouse House Sale.

The Blouse House
Grafton St., Dublin.

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS. MOTOR CYCLES. BODIES. BICYCLES. LORRIES, VANS: MOTOR & STEAM, HAULAGE. ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC. CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS. CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

5 TON PACKARD CHASSIS
J. B. FERGUSON, LTD.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

MALES WANTED.

MALES CONTINUED.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

MALES DISENGAGED.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

NURSES WANTED.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., DISENGAGED.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOKS, DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

GENERAL SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

A. T. KELLY'S, 48 FLEET STREET.

ARTICLES CONTINUED.

ARTICLES WANTED.

MACHINERY.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
DUBLIN MOTOR CO., LTD., 25 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

TIMBER.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

GARDEN, ETC., CONTINUED.

ARTICHOKES, 2/6 per stone, two stone carriage paid.—Gardener, St. Helen's, Stillorgan Park. F

B.—PRIVET, oval-leaved Evergreen, fine, bushy, 2 feet, 50 2/3, 100 4/.—Mills' Nurseries. 10 26

B.—CABBAGE Plants, Early White Hearting, 50 1/-, 100 1/6; Cauliflower, Early Flowering, extra strong plants, 50 2/-, 100 3/9 free.—Mills, Dublin. 10 26

B.—ONION Plants, Tripoli, white or red, 50 1/4, 100 2/9 free.—Mills. 10 26

BEAUTIFUL Flowers—Polyanthus Primroses, all shades, 12 1/3; Sweet Williams, pink, scarlet and deep crimson, 12 1/3; Canterbury Bells, strong plants, 20 1/8; all free.—Mills. 10 26

B.—ROSES, finest dwarfs, all varieties; send for descriptive list; 12 7/6 free, our selection.—Mills. 10 26

B.—3 LOVELY Rambler Roses, 3 colours, 3/- free. 10 26

B.—3 FRAGRANT Moss Roses, extra strong, for 2/9. 10 26

B.—OUR list offers unprecedented value; please send for copy.—Mills, Terenure, Dublin. 10 26

CORN DRILLS:—
12, 14, and 16 Row Disc Corn Drills.
Delivery from Stock.

FOOD PREPARING MACHINERY:—
Corn Mills.
Grinding and Crushing Mills.
Cake Mills.
Root Cutters.
Chaff Cutters, Hand and Power.
Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, etc.
FAIRBANKS MORSE Oil Engines.
PETTERS Oil Engines.

HARROWS:—
Steel Zigzag Harrows, all sizes.
Spring Tooth Harrows.
Disc Harrows, 12, 14, and 16 Row.
Chain and Grass Harrows.
Immediate Delivery from Stock.

PLOUGHS:—

KENNAN AND SONS, LTD., FISHAMBLE STREET, DUBLIN.

THE DAIRY ENGINEERING CO. OF IRELAND, 33 BACHELORS WALK, DUBLIN.

"ECLIPSAL SEEDS."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.)

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, January 30, 1918.

UNIFORMS AND CAMP KIT.
JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, D'Olier street, Dublin. (Advt.)

TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, DRILLS,

ACTUALLY IN STOCK.

"AVERY" Paraffin Tractors, 8/16 h.p.
"AVERY" Paraffin Tractors, 12/25 h.p.
"COCKSHUTT" Tractor Ploughs.
"COCKSHUTT" Horse Ploughs.
"DEERING" Disc Harrows.
"DEERING" Spring-Tooth Harrows.
"DEERING" Disc Corn Drills.
"ZIG-ZAG" Harrows.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Order Early to Avoid Disappointment.

A. & J. MAIN & Co., Ltd.
11 LEINSTER STREET, DUBLIN.

Clarence House,
St. James's, S.W.

Colonel Egerton writes to inform Mr. George Prescott, in reply to his letter, that he has permission to say that he has made glasses for H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and that his Royal Highness was quite satisfied with them.

Above testimonial is probably unique.
PRESCOTT, 9 MERRION ROW, DUBLIN, AND BELFAST.

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WASTE PAPER

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NEWSPAPERS
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MANUSCRIPTS
LETTERS
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LEDGERS
Wrapping Paper, Etc., Etc.

We pay carriage from any Railway Station in Ireland. Motor vans collect in City & Suburbs.

1934

P. O'REILLY, Ltd.
GREAT STRAND ST., DUBLIN
and May street, Belfast. K.A.A.

Try This: Two Generations Old

And never failed yet to keep the bowels regular, the temper smooth, the liver active, the appetite vigorous and healthy. The recipe is: "Keep Carter's Little Liver Pills where you know where to find them and don't wait to be bilious. They're a pleasure to take." Children prefer them. Purely vegetable.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price.
GENUINE must bear signature
Brent Good

"VALET" AutoStrop Safety Razor

The *only* safety razor combining *all* the essentials for perfect shaving—perfect blades—ease of cleaning—simple, accurate adjustment—and, beyond all, the means of keeping the blade sharp by automatic stropping *without removal* from the razor.

The word "Valet" on Razors, Strops, and Blades indicates the genuine product of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

MIDLAND RUBBER GOODS

QUALITY of material and workmanship are assured if you order from the House with 60 years experience in the manufacture of Rubber Goods.

SOLID TYRES—PNEUMATIC MOTOR TYRES—CYCLE TYRES—RUBBER SHEETING—VALVES—WASHERS—BUFFERS—Etc., Etc.

Send us your enquiries.
THE MIDLAND RUBBER CO., LTD.,
12, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN
Head Office: RYLAND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

War is THE WORK THAT TELLS

That is precisely why campaign service suits the super-efficient

SUNBEAM

to perfection. It emerges supreme from the stress of it. Our unsurpassed experience of standardising

SUNBEAM-COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINES

of unprecedented power and proved reliability in such strenuous employ, constitutes a guarantee alike of our ability and intention to supply the public with finer motor carriages than ever on the coming peace.

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., Ltd., Wolverhampton.
Manchester Showrooms - 106 Deansgate.
London and District Agents for Cars:—J. Keele, Ltd., 72 New Bond Street, W. 1.

MARKET REPORTS.

CATTLE.

PRODUCE.

GRAIN.

PROVISIONS.

DUBLIN, January 30.—There continues to be practically nothing in the way of bacon or cured provisions in wholesalers' hands to deal with, either home-cured or imported, and the quantities of Irish middles, hams, and even long sides, that are available direct from curers are comparatively trifling, and purveyors find great difficulty in supplying retail consumers. The extreme scarcity of American and Canadian meats arriving in Liverpool also has compelled the Government to suspend their distribution scheme of bacon, hams, lard, etc., until after the 1st March, when it is expected that better facilities and protection will be afforded to shipments from the American seaboard.

SMITHFIELD DEAD MEAT.—London Central Markets, Wednesday.

	Beef and Veal Tons	Mutton and Lamb Tons	Pork and Bacon Tons	Poultry and Game and S'dries Tons
British-bred	[illegible]	20	11	36
Imported	106	54	7	31
Total	322	74	18	67

LONDON METALS MARKET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

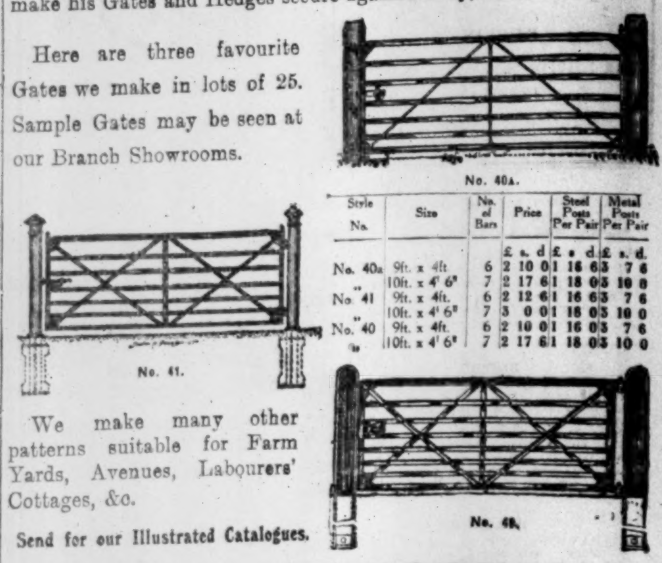
WOOL.

LAW REPORTS.

EFFICIENCY ON THE FARM

Is indicated by trim hedges and secure Field Gates. The Nation now compels the Farmer to till. Necessity will compel him to make his Gates and Hedges secure against stray Cattle.

Here are three favourite Gates we make in lots of 25. Sample Gates may be seen at our Branch Showrooms.



We make many other patterns suitable for Farm Yards, Avenues, Labourers' Cottages, &c.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogues.

SMITH & PEARSON, Ltd.

Newcomen Ironworks, DUBLIN.

BELFAST: 20 Chichester Street. DUBLIN: 47 Dawson Street. CORK: 11 King Street.

Seed Shortage. By Appointment To His Majesty. Order NOW.

Dickson's "HAWLMARK" Seeds.

It will pay you to send for a copy of our Seed Catalogue. Contains a list of the very best sorts for the Irish climate. Special Plot-holders' List free on application.

ALEX. DICKSON & SONS Ltd.,

Hawlmark—61 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.

GROW MORE FOOD BY TILLING MORE LAND

The world needs more food. In times of plenty, cattle and milk were profitable to the farmer, and the value to the country of tillage was not sufficiently realised. In times of scarcity more food must be produced from each acre—only Tillage can bring about this result. Even for Winter milk production one acre of mangolds is worth three times as much as an acre of meadow hay.

MORE TILLAGE MEANS MORE FOOD.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, DUBLIN.

To-day is the Last Day of the Blouse House Sale.

The Blouse House. Grafton St., Dublin.

"VALET" AutoStrop Safety Razor

The only safety razor combining all the essentials for perfect shaving—perfect blades—ease of cleaning—simple, accurate adjustment—and, beyond all, the means of keeping the blade sharp by automatic stropping without removal from the razor.

The word "Valet" on Razors, Strops, and Blades indicates the genuine product of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

MIDLAND RUBBER GOODS

QUALITY of material and workmanship are assured if you order from the House with 60 years experience in the manufacture of Rubber Goods.

SOLID TYRES—PNEUMATIC MOTOR TYRES—CYCLE TYRES—RUBBER SHEETING—VALVES—WASHERS—BUFFERS—Etc., Etc.

Send us your enquiries.

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to perfection. It emerges supreme from the stress of it. Our unsurpassed experience of standardising SUNBEAM-COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINES of unprecedented power and proved reliability in such strenuous employ constitutes a guarantee alike of our ability and intention to supply the public with finer motor carriages than ever on the coming peace.

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO. Ltd., Wolverhampton. Manchester Showrooms: 106 Deansgate. London and District Agents for Cars: J. Keele, Ltd., 72 New Bond Street, W.1.

Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.

Colonel Egerton writes to inform Mr. George Prescott, in reply to his letter, that he has permission to say that he has made glasses for H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and that his Royal Highness was quite satisfied with them.

Above testimonial is probably unique.

PRESCOTT, 8 MERRION ROW, DUBLIN, AND BELFAST.

SELL YOUR WASTE PAPER

We pay prompt cash for all NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BOOKS, COPY BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, LETTERS, CATALOGUES, LEDGERS, Wrapping Paper, Etc., Etc.

We pay carriage from any Railway Station in Ireland. Motor vans collect in City & Suburbs.

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Try This: Two Generations Old

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature Brent Good

Only three more days of opportunity at

SWITZER'S SALE

High Quality Haberdashery

We illustrate a few typical values from our most popular department. Like many other goods in this section, these articles cannot be replaced at less than 25 per cent to 75 per cent. increased prices. Many are no longer manufactured or obtainable.

We pay postage on these articles, but you will realise that single articles cost us more in postage than the price of the goods in some instances; therefore, try to order all your haberdashery in one parcel. We advertise these goods to prove that we can serve you as well in little things as in big things.

Switzer & Co. Ltd. Grafton St. Dublin.

identical, and Mr. Reardon (counsel for Lord Midleton) believed his word. So that Mr. Wallis not only deceived his tenant, but his solicitor. The extraordinary thing was that not only was the consideration different in the two deeds, but the affectionate prelude was wholly different. The affection was all in the deed for nominal consideration, and it disappeared when the £79 3/- consideration was put in. The arguments have not concluded.

THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES.—Thursday, January 31, 1918.

COURT OF APPEAL, 10.30.—Midleton (Lord) v. Wallis, I. L. Commn.; Kenny v. Kenny; O'Higgins v. Walsh (notice of withdrawal served); Walsh v. Lux Navigation Co.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—In Lunacy. Before the Registrar, 11.30—Summons, Hayes and Son; do., Staunton; statement, Martin. Before the Asst. Registrar, 11.30—Vouch ac., E. V. Hamilton; do., D. J. Higgins; do., do.; do., Moore, Kiely and Lloyd; do., Walker; do., Buss. Chambers. Bef. the Chf. Clk., 11.30—Smith, minors, Carson and M'Dowell, solrs.; Williams, minors; Reilly, a minor, Jones, solr.

ROLLS.—Kerr v. M'Glade. Adjd. Summons—Campbell v. Chance. This Day. Chambers, 11—Godfrey v. Roycroft; Caruth v. Dempster.

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Mr. Justice Dodd—Deery v. Sweeney. Adjd. Memorandum—Ryan v. Ryan. Adjd. Summons—Kennedy v. Atty.-Genl. To be Mentioned—O'Brien v. M'Mahon; Belfast Corpn. v. Belfast Celtic Football and Athletic Co. This Day. Bef. the Chf. Clk., 11—King v. King; Summons v. Alexander; Hallinan v. O'Gorman; Sherlock v. Martin; Tyndall v. Tyndall; Kelly v. Kelly; Birch v. Johnstone; Lowry v. M'Kenzie; Moore v. Darley; M'Connell v. Coleman; Donovan v. O'Brien.

CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE.—Master Kilbride, 11—Revels v. M'Parland, T. Shillington; Ray v. Reade, Wm. Fry and Son; Ray v. Reade, do.; Guardians of the Dundalk Union to Macardle, P. L. Macardle; Shannon v. Barkley, P. M'Ginn; do., N. Tughan. Master Denning, 11—A person of unsound mind, P. A. Murphy; O'Rorke's estate, French and French. Master Macnamara, 11—Clarke v. Smith, Cochrane and Co.; Tormey v. Kellett, do.; Dundalk U.D.C. to M'Court, J. M'Court; Nutt v. M'Cready, Todd and Mark; Devine v. Breen, P. Grimes; O'Meagher v. Daly, W. G. Armstrong; Rawson to Carlow U.D.C., P. A. Brown; Kelly to Carlow U.D.C., P. A. Brown; Sayers v. Dunbar, Wilson and Simms; do., Elliott and Clark; do., Moody and Magee; Browne, decd., F. G. M'Keever.

LAND JUDGES.—Mr. Justice Ross. For Monday, 4th February—Mackay v. Dublin Corporation.

LAND REGISTRY.—Before the Registrar, 12—Co. Mayo, appln. of James Kennedy, objection of Catherine Kennedy.

KING'S BENCH DIVN.—In Court 1. Crown Side. Magistrates' Case—Smith, applt., M'Cusker, respdt. On Notice—The King (Slater) v. the Co. Court Judge of Kilkenny. In Court 2. Civil Side, 11. Summonses—Hayden v. Hunt; Temple v. Clench and anor. Motions on Notice—Irish Cabinet Mfg. Co. v. Sayers; Orr v. Barron.

TRIALS BY JURY.—The City Jurors, Special and Common, need not attend until Monday next, February 4th. For Friday. Non-Juries—Walker v. Gdns. of the Poor of the Letterkenny Union; Wallis v. Kenny; Finch v. Meloney; Irish Agrtl. Soy. v. Kelly and ors.

BANKRUPTCY.—Bef. the Chief Registrar or Chf. Clk., 11—O'Keeffe, veh. ac., Keating and Keating; Garvey, ref., Thompson and M'Neill; Barry, veh. ac., distribute funds.

ADMIRALTY.—Exparte Motions.

LAND COMMISSION COURT.—Bef. Mr. Justice Wylie, 11. In Chamber—R. Frizelle, allocate; Olivia F. Clifford and ors., do.; Margaret V. M'Sheffrey, do.; John Lloyd Brinkley, do., Mary M'Cann, do.; Patrick M'K. O'Reilly, do.; Jane J. Singleton, do.; Mary L. Bernard, do.; Wm. Penn Gaskell, do. In Court—John Joseph Benison, F.S.; Robt. M. Maybury, do.; Adelaide Nixon and ors., do.

RECEIVER COURT.—Arbitration. Nth. Earl street. Arthur Taylor, Arbitrator, 1—Clery and Co., claimants, E. and G. ...

(To-day's Legal Advertisements will be found on Page 13.)

LAW REPORTS.

Dublin Dockyard Contract.—In the Chancery Division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Ross, in an intended action of the Dublin Dockyard Company, Ltd., against the Eastern Maritime, Ltd., the latter being a company incorporated in India, and having its registered offices in Bombay, Mr. E. S. Murphy (instructed by Messrs. J. L. Scallan and Co.), applied under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Acts, for an order giving liberty to the plaintiffs to serve an originating summons in the intended matter upon the defendants, by serving their agents, Messrs. D. C. Paton and Co., Glasgow, and also by serving Mr. Joseph Baptista, c/o Messrs. R. Martens and Co., Leadenhall street, London, who had acted under a power of attorney from the intended defendants. Counsel grounded his application on an affidavit made by Mr. Walter Scott, a member of the plaintiff company, in which he stated that in August, 1915, they had contracted to build for the defendants a twin-screw steamer for the specified price of £22,350, payable in instalments as the work progressed. About £9,000 had been paid, and it was alleged that repeated default had been made in payment of the instalments, in consequence of which the vessel had remained in an unfinished state. Notice had been served by the plaintiffs to terminate the contract, but the defendants contended that such notice had been waived. A dead-lock had been reached. The contractors were not now at liberty to proceed with any work to the exclusion of Government work. Mr. Justice Ross gave leave to serve the summons by registered letter upon the two parties mentioned by counsel.

Dublin Machinery Action.—The trial concluded after a four days' hearing, before Mr. Justice Moore and a common jury, of the case of George Watt, Ltd., v. Goodearl Bros. (Ireland). The plaintiffs, who are engineers, of Bridgefoot street, Dublin, claimed £57 5/8, balance of an account for hire of a fitter sent by them to defendants to their mills at Navan, for hire of tools, and for repairs to engine parts carried out in plaintiff's works. The defendants objected to certain items in plaintiffs' account, and alleged unreasonable delay in carrying out the work, and counter-claimed for damages, alleging incompetence, negligence, and waste of time on the part of an employé of the plaintiffs. The jury found for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, and against the counter-claim, and judgment was given accordingly. Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, K.C., and Mr. E. S. Murphy (instructed by Messrs. Bowles and French) appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. T. S. McCann, K.C., and Mr. Maguire (instructed by Messrs. Cnasen and Kieran), for defendants.

Dublin Libel Action.—In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Pim and Mr. Justice Gordon, the arguments were resumed and concluded and judgment was reserved in the case of Fitzgerald v. Watson, in which an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff for an order directing that the defendant's answers to two interrogatories administered to him by the plaintiff be struck out ...

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

CATTLE.

[illegible]

GRAIN.

[illegible]

PROVISIONS.

[illegible]

PRODUCE.

[illegible]

LONDON METALS MARKET.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WOOL.

[illegible]

SPRING ASSIZES.

[illegible]

RECORDER'S SESSIONS.

[illegible]

PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

[illegible]

COURSING.

[illegible]

CO. LOUTH AND NORTH MEATH (DULEEK CUP) MEETING.

[illegible]

SHOW AND SALE OF PURE-BRED BULLS.

[illegible]

SPORTING NEWS.

WINDSOR MEETING—YESTERDAY.

FOG CAUSES POSTPONEMENT.

A fog of extreme density dominated the situation at Windsor yesterday morning, rendering it an impossibility to commence the meeting at the advertised time. The Stewards ordered a postponement until half-past one, when they decided to begin with the Island Steeplechase, and then take the Brocas Hurdle Race. It appeared a risky business, as objects beyond a distance of 70 yards were unrecognisable, and after the two races were run off it was decided to postpone the remaining races until to-day, when ten events will appear on the card. Details:—

ISLAND SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 75 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each for starters. Second 10 sovs. 2 m. (Started at 1.53.)

Mme. Varipati's b. g. **ROYAL CANAL**, by Raft—Castleknock, a, 11-5 ... E. Tudor 1

Mr. G. P. Sanday's **STAG'S HEAD**, a, 11-9 ... R. Morgan 2

Also ran—Veni, a, 11-12 (H. Smyth). (Winner trained by Butchers.)

Betting—7 to 4 on Veni, 5 to 2 agst. ROYAL CANAL, 6 to 1 Stag's Head.

Won by eight lengths. Veni fell.

There was no bid for the winner.

BROCAS HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each for starters. Second 10 sovs. Two miles. (Started at 2.19.)

Mr. E. Moore's b. c. **AYNSLEY**, by Picton—Miss Portland, 5, 12-4 ... Hopper 1

Mr. R. S. Sievier's **SQUARE CUT**, 4, 11-3 ... Hawkins 2

Mr. R. W. Tilley's **SILLER**, a, 11-10 ... W. Parnham 3

Also ran—Prospector Belle, 6, 11-10 (Donnelly); Prawle Point, a, 11-10 (P. Smith); Diamond King, 6, 11-8 (Tigler); Marsun, 5, 11-6 (R. Morgan); Ramble, 5, 11-6 (Mr. Huntriss). (Winner trained by R. Day.)

Betting—7 to 4 on AYNSLEY, 2 to 1 agst. Square Cut, 100 to 7 Siller, 20 to 1 bar three.

Won by three lengths; five lengths between second and third.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

12.0—THE DATCHET HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of £75, added to a sweepstakes of £5 each for starters. 2 m.

	Age	st.	lb.		Age	st.	lb.
The Bimkin	6	12	7	Court Bleddyn	6	10	8
Saxon	5	12	1	Fifty-five (9lb. ex.)	5	11	1
Hollins Lane	6	11	3				
Covert Side	a	11	1	Ossory	4	10	5

(The above have arrived.)

	Age	st.	lb.		Age	st.	lb.
Pollen	a	11	3	King's Coat	5	10	8
Son o' Melton	a	10	12	Sunetoi	a	10	0
First Smoke	a	10	8	Transvaal	a	10	0
Appleton	5	10	6	Ophion	5	10	0

12.20—THE BLACK NEST STEEPLECHASE of £75, added to a sweepstakes of £2 each for starters. 2 m.

[illegible]

CHANTICLEER'S NOTES.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

[illegible]

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

[illegible]

AN ABSTRACTED REPORT.

A WORKHOUSE MYSTERY.

At the meeting of the North Dublin Guardians yesterday, Mr. James Gately presiding, the Clerk (Mr. Conry) reported that there had been a serious occurrence on Monday, the 28th, between 12.15 and 12.50 p.m. After the Admission Board on that day a report was read from the Children's Inspector, Mrs. Butterly, and an order was made thereon by the Chairman (a copy of which the Clerk has on the minute book). This report book was left in the Admission Boardroom. On the person who copies the same on the minutes for him opening the report book he observed no report from 21st January, also that the pages of the report book had been taken out. On the Clerk's return from the bank he learned from Mrs. Butterly of this matter. He could not understand the reason for such an action, except to conceal some person reported by Mrs. Butterly, or to cause him injury and annoyance. He had been unable to trace the guilty person. He directed Mrs. Butterly to re-write her report, and he would ask the Board to investigate each item thereon as well as the question of the abstraction of the leaves, as the party guilty of such misconduct should be brought to justice.

Mr. Leech proposed that the Clerk's report should be referred to the lady guardians for investigation.

The guardians adopted Mr. Leech's resolution.

FINANCE.

The Clerk submitted a letter from the City Treasurer regretting the Corporation's inability to lodge money on account of the final instalment. This, the Clerk said, was a serious matter for the guardians, as there were many accounts which should be settled at once. Mr. Gately and the Master (Mr. Fagan) had accompanied him to the bank to secure temporary convenience for monthly salaries.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The weekly meeting of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union was held yesterday. Mr J. Scully (Chairman) presided.

It was reported that there was a debit balance of £5,399.

Four maternity nurses were granted a war bonus of 5/- per week.

A resolution was received from the John MacBride *Sinn Fein* Club, Wood quay Ward, asking the Guardians to pledge the rate for the purpose of buying food and selling it at cost price, to those in need of it.

The Chairman said that the Board had no power to do that. They could only apply the rate to the purpose for which it was raised.

A motion by Mr. T. Lowlor, seconded by Mr. J. Doyle, to the effect that the Guardians adopt the principles contained in the resolution, was declared carried.

To an enquiry by Mrs. Stokes, the Chairman ...

[illegible]

IRISHWOMEN'S SUFFRAGE FEDERATION.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

[illegible]

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS.

[illegible]

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

[illegible]

THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.

BELFAST MERCHANTS' BIG SCHEME.

A £500,000 GUARANTEE.

An important scheme to increase the flax supply from Ireland was considered on Tuesday at a meeting of the Irish linen trade in Belfast. Mr. James G. Crawford, a director of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, and chairman of the Provisional Committee appointed by the Flax Control Board for dealing with the problem of flax supply, presided. The scheme is calculated to augment the increased flax supply which is expected from the Irish farmers this year. The circular convening the meeting stated:—

The Irish linen trade is faced with a crisis unprecedented in its history, due to the almost certain failure of Russia to supply the necessary flax for the requirements of the trade. All steps possible are being taken to induce the Irish farmers to cultivate an increased acreage of flax this year, but even assuming that the most sanguine anticipations are realised in this respect, the yield from this source will be quite inadequate to keep the mills and factories going and the workpeople employed on the production of aeroplane cloth, so necessary for the war equipment of Britain and her Allies. In these grave circumstances it is felt that the only safe course for obviating disaster is for the linen trade itself to undertake the renting of land and the cultivation of flax over and above the expected increased acreage of the farmers.

FACED WITH DISASTER.

The Chairman stated that they were so short of flax that the trade was faced with disaster. Not only would it be a disaster to the linen trade amongst themselves, but it would be, at the same time, nothing short of a disaster to the Empire, if they could not maintain the supply of aeroplane cloth and the other necessary supplies made from linens which the Government required. The breakdown of Russia startled them all with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and made them realise, had they not already done so, how dependent they were on Russia for the very existence of their trade. But as things had turned out in Russia, they must now face the fact that they were threatened with an absolute shortage of raw material. Some had suggested the offering of bounties to encourage flax-growing, but the difficulties of a scheme of bounties would out-...

[illegible]

INDUCEMENTS TO FARMERS.

[illegible]

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE PANTOMIME,
CINDERELLA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWARD LEWIS.
ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS NIGHT.
LAST PANTOMIME MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT at 2.0.
Next Week—THE O'MARA OPERA CO.
Monday—"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA" And "PAGLIACCI."
Tuesday—"RIGOLETTO."
Wednesday Matinee—"LA TRAVIATA."
Wednesday Evening—"FAUST."
Thursday—"MADAME BUTTERFLY."
Friday—"LA BOHEME."
Saturday Matinee—"IL TROVATORE."
Saturday Evening—"CARMEN."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.40 .... TWICE NIGHTLY .... 9.0.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
LITTLE
BOY BLUE.
BEST PANTO IN TOWN.
SCOTCH KELLY
SUPPORTED BY POWERFUL COMPANY.
THE GREAT SHIP SCENE,
STILL THE TALK OF DUBLIN.
Book Your Seats .... Telephone 824.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15,
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
"HANRAHAN'S OATH,"
A Play in one act, by Lady Gregory,
Followed by
"THE BRIBE,"
A Play in three acts, by Seumas O'Kelly.
Booking at Theatre. Usual Prices.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45 .... TWICE NIGHTLY .... 9.0.
"LITTLE JACK HORNER."
OVER 60,000
PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY SEEN THIS PANTOMIME OF PANTOMIMES.
Seats Booked at Theatre, 1/10 and 1/3.
Tel. 3016.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.30.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT,
ONE HOUSE ONLY, at 7.30. BENEFIT TO MISS MARION SCOTT and MISS CLARICE CHESNEY. SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

THE CARLTON CINEMA.
LAST THREE DAYS,
At 3, 5, 7, and 9 SHARP.
"MY LADY'S DRESS."
Starring
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Public Verdict—"A Beautiful Production."
Please come to Early Performance, as Hundreds Could not gain Admission.
Violin Solo, "Ave Maria" (Schubert-Wilhelmj), By Mr. Goldwater, at 4.30 and 8.30.

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TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and SATURDAY ONLY.
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An excellent 5-Part Drama, Starring MIGNON ANDERSON.
Showing at 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.
Also Comedy, Topical, and Interest.
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The Finest and Most Thrilling Drama yet shown in Dublin.
THE FINEST ORCHESTRA IN IRELAND.

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THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.
Metro Drama (Dorothy Green and Clifford Bruce)
THE DEVIL AT HIS ELBOW.
New Pathe Gazette and full Programme of Comedy Films.
Monday—WILLIAM FARNUM in a Famous Fox Film, "The Price of Silence."

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LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.
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"HER RIGHT TO LIVE,"
Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Drama, in Five Parts,
Featuring Peggy Hyland and Antonio Moreno
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Episode 2, "THE NUREMBERG WATCH."
Together with Full Programme and Irish Events.

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GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.
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A two-reel London Film Comedy-Drama, featuring ELISABETH RISDON and FRED GROVES.
Also:—"Vichy and its Surroundings" (Scenic),
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NORMAN WILLIAMS (Britain's Greatest Baritone) at 3.30 and 7.30 p.m. daily, etc., etc.

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By JOHN GALSWORTHY.
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GERALD DU MAURIER,
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE and DOUGLAS MUNRO.

POUND DAY
AT
SIR P. DUN'S HOSPITAL,
GRAND CANAL STREET,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),
1st FEBRUARY, 1918.
COME AND HELP TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS.
THE NEED IS GREAT.
Any GIFT from a
CHEQUE or £1 to 1lb. COCOA, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, RICE, etc., etc.,
Will be most acceptable.
THE HOSPITAL WILL BE OPEN TO VISITORS.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
AFTERNOON LECTURES.
February 8. Irish Industries after the War.—Mr George Fletcher, F.G.S.
" 15 Greek Music in relation to Modern Music.—Rev. Professor Henry Browne, S.J., M.A.
" 22. Problems on Bird Migration worked out at Irish Light Stations.—Professor C. J. Patten, M.A., M.D., Sc.D.
Admission to a Single Lecture, 2/-. Tickets purchased through a member, 1/-.

ROYAL ULSTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
GREAT ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE
OF PEDIGREE SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS, ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS AND HEIFERS, AND DAIRY BULLS.
To be Held within the Premises of
Messrs. JOHN ROBSON, LTD., BELFAST
(Kindly granted for the Occasion),
On MARCH 13th and 14th, 1918.
ENTRIES CLOSE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th.
The Department of Agriculture have approved of the Show for the Selection of Bulls for Premiums.
Prize Schedules and Entry Forms from
KENNETH MacRAE, Secretary,
Balmoral, Belfast.
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Will be held at
CARRICKMINES CROQUET CLUB
On JUNE 27, 28, and 29th.
All who wish to join please apply to Mrs. Wilson, Carrickmines House, Carrickmines; or Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, 18 North Great George street, Dublin.
Many Stalls have already been Booked, but early applications will be considered.

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CLASSES AS USUAL UNTIL APRIL 30th.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE, 27 Adelaide road.
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Many Principals are at present willing to reduce fees.

THE DUBLIN Week-end Paper is the "Weekly Irish Times." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME and WINTER GARDENS.
6.45 .... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
CONSTANCE DREVER,
Supported by GEORGE BELLAMY and CO.
FOUR SWIFTS. GOMEZ TRIO.
AND ALLSTAR COMPANY.

THEATRE ROYAL,
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 2nd, 2.15.
GRAND MATINEE,
Under the immediate Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WIMBORNE.
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX.
"Annie Laurie," "Chu Chin Chow," "A Perfect Day," "Robin Adair," "I Know a Lovely Garden," "A Glass of Wine with Cæsar Borgia." Liza Lehmann's beautiful setting of selections from "Omar Khayyam." Music sung by Miss Mabel Parham, Mrs. Charles Waters, Miss Kathleen Lloyd, Miss Lily Christie, Miss Florence Howley, Mr. T. W. Hall, and Mr. Arthur Lucas.
MR. EWART SCOTT, and a "Beauty Chorus."
Stirring new one-act Play.
DANCES, SONGS, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.
In aid of the FUND FOR PRISONERS OF WAR of the LEINSTER and ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS REGIMENTS.
Organised by the Countess of Huntingdon, the Countess of Fingall, the Countess of Granard, the Lady Decies, and Lady Arnott, D.B.E.
Dress Circle—Front three rows, 10/-; back rows, 5/-. Parterre—Front ten rows, 4/-; back rows, 3/-. Upper Circle 1/6, early door; Gallery, 6d.

TIVOLI 7 o'c. 9 o'c. TEL.—4125. **TIVOLI**
MLLE. DORIA,
With Her Canine Wonders.
Billy Deane. Bioscope. Edale Hope.
BRIDIE MOLONEY. PAT M'NAMARA.
Harry Atkinson. Buckley and Ingram.
FENNER & ROBERTS,
American Comedy Talking Acrobats.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STREET NOMENCLATURE AND STREET NAMES IN DUBLIN.

It is regretted that, owing to a printer's error, 17 Appian Way, Dublin, instead of 7 Appian Way, Dublin, was inserted at the foot of the Public Notice in the "Irish Times" of the 30th inst.

FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.

NOTICE.

MEAT (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1917.

Under Clauses 9 and 11 of the above-named Order, the following conditions are imposed on persons dealing in MEAT:—

1—To have posted in a conspicuous position in his shop a Notice stating in plain words and figures the prices for the time being of the cuts or joints of Meat on sale.

2—Copy of foregoing Notice or any alterations thereof to be forwarded by retailer to Food Control Committee for Ireland, within 48 hours of posting in his shop; and

3—Detailed accounts to be kept of all transactions in Meat, so that it may be seen whether the dealer is complying with the Food Controller's Orders.

Instructions have now been issued to the Police to ensure that the foregoing conditions are being complied with by all persons dealing in Meat, and any contravention will be dealt with as a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

T. J. KINNEAR,
Secretary Food Control Committee for Ireland.

Kilworth House, Kildare street, Dublin,
30th January, 1918.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.
1918. No. 93.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Potatoes (Export from Ireland) Order, 1918, dated the 24th January, 1918, made by the Food Controller under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1—After the 3rd February, 1918, until further notice, no person other than a person licensed by the Food Controller shall consign or ship any Potatoes from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland, and no person shall buy, or agree to buy, or take delivery of, any Potatoes to be consigned from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland, except from a person so licensed.

2—Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3—This Order may be cited as the Potatoes (Export from Ireland) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Food Controller.

W. H. BERRIDGE,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

January, 1918.

IRISH AUXILIARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
Of the DUBLIN, GLENDALOUGH, AND KILDARE BRANCH
Will be held in
THE MOLESWORTH HALL,
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), JAN. 31st, at 3.30 p.m.
Rev. A. H. McNEILE, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, T.C.D., will preside.
CANON CHASTEL DE BOINVILLE, M.A. (S. Africa), will address the Meeting.
COLLECTION IN AID OF THE SOCIETY'S GENERAL FUND.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.
ELECTION FOR MALE PATIENTS.

There will be an Election at this Hospital on TUESDAY, the 19th day of FEBRUARY, 1918, at 9.30 o'clock a.m., for Male Patients.
Forms of Application for Admission may be had at the Hospital.
N.B.—The Forms must be sent to the Hospital, completed and signed by the applicant, on or before FRIDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1918, which will be the last day for the medical examination of applicants at the Hospital.
(By Order),
JOHN J. THOMPSON, Registrar.

CONTRACTS.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, DONNYBROOK.
CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

The Governors of this Hospital invite TENDERS for the Supply of FLOUR, in such quantities as may be required, for a period of Three, Six, Nine, or Twelve Months, commencing 1st day of March, 1918.
Sealed Tender (envelopes marked "Tender for Flour"), with names of two solvent sureties, must be delivered on or before FRIDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1918, addressed to the Registrar at the Hospital, from whom printed forms for the purpose and any further information can be obtained.
Only the proposals on such forms will be considered. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
(By Order),
JOHN J. THOMPSON, Registrar.

TENDERS
Invited for erection of MOTOR and CYCLE PREMISES. Plans and Specification to be seen 164 Phibsborough road, Dublin. All Tenders to be in by Feb. 5th.

SERMONS.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
SERVICE OF INTERCESSION AND CORPORATE COMMUNION, IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH, ON
ST. BRIGID'S DAY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.
Preacher—The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF KILLALOE.
At Organ—Dr Charles Marchant.

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ESSEX STREET.
LUNCHEON
From 12.30 Daily.
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SOUP,
FISH,
ENTREE or JOINT,
VEGETABLES,
SWEETS or CHEESE.

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108 ROYAL AVENUE.
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FENDERS AND CURBS.
200 SUITES ON VIEW. CALL AND SEE THEM.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL, LTD.,
7, 9, 10 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning 1.40	Evening	....	1.57
To-morrow ..	" " 2.15	"	....	2.34

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises .. 8.13	Sets	....	5. 5
To-morrow ..	" ... 8.12	"	....	5. 7

LIGHTING-UP TIME .... 6.5 P.M.

ARANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Cinderella," 7.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Little Jack Horner," 6.45 and 9.
Empire Theatre—"Little Boy Blue," 6.40 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"Hanrahan's Oath" and "The Bribe," 8.15 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 11 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Grafton Picture House—Continuous.
Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
Dublin Port and Docks Board, 1 p.m.
Artisans' Dwellings Co.—Meeting, 12 and 13 William Street, 2.45 p.m.
Propagation of the Gospel—Meeting, Molesworth Hall, 3.30 p.m.
County Dublin National Teachers—Meeting, Mansion House, 8 p.m.
Professor M'Neill's Lecture—Rotunda, 8 p.m.

The Irish Times.

THURSDAY JANUARY 31, 1918.

Unrest in Germany.

All the considerations which, as we urged last week, must govern the Allies' attitude towards the strike movement in Austria-Hungary apply with redoubled force in the case of the present labour troubles in Germany. We have always to bear in mind the profound truth of Mr. Lloyd George's recent warning to the trade union conference on man-power:—"Whatever terms are set forward, you will not get them cashed unless you have got the power to enforce them." If we let popular unrest in the Central Empires beguile us into the belief that political developments can do the work of military force, and in that belief relax our military preparations and our military pressure, we play straight into the hands of the Prussian ruling caste. If there should be any sign from our side that the Allies' purpose to obtain their moderate and unaggressive aims is impaired, and their power to enforce those aims diminished, the war spirit in Central Europe would promptly be revived by plausible promises of an early and victorious peace. Whether a democratic movement in the enemy countries can ever attain a real power is a matter on which we have always been, and remain, sceptical. In any case, however, the assumption of an internal popular movement against Prussian militarism has as its necessary complement the increase of external pressure against it. If such a movement has any serious potentiality, we shall best assist it by a vigorous prosecution of the war. If it has no real value, we shall not have lost the substance in following the shadow. Austria-Hungary's need of peace is extreme, and we may have something more than a suspicion that the Government was not altogether unwilling to let itself be pushed into the conciliatory attitude which Count Czernin adopted in his speech. In Germany the case is very different. The forces of Pan-Germanism are in the ascendant, and every line of Count Hertling's speech breathed their assured consciousness of power. They will yield to no internal pressure unless it is carried to much greater lengths than the recent Austrian strike movement, and to infinitely greater lengths than any to which the German strike movement shows promise of being carried. The fact of the strike movement is not in doubt. Its existence is not denied by the German Government. A semi-official message from Berlin admits by implication that it is serious in Berlin, and that it exists, though it is not serious, elsewhere in the Empire. The German newspapers of all parties are permitted to supply some measure of information about it. The movement seems to have followed very much the same lines as in Austria-Hungary. In the course of the debate following Count Hertling's speech the Government produced a leaflet advocating a general strike—circulated, apparently, by agitators not connected with the official trade union or Socialist bodies. It began sporadically, affecting, first, a few industries in Berlin, the Kiel shipyards and the Vulcan works at Hamburg, and the pits at Bochum, a mining district near Essen. It has extended, as non-Socialist papers admit, until it includes a number of men variously estimated between 300,000 and 500,000, and has involved an almost complete cessation of the armament industry.

At this point, if *Vorwärts*—now the organ not of the Minority, but of the Majority, Socialists—is to be believed, a development of some significance occurred. The movement, at first spontaneous, assumed an organised form, with a Strike Committee composed of strikers' delegates and representatives of both the Socialist parties. It will be remembered that an unofficial movement was adopted in the same way by the official Socialist and trade union leaders in Austria-Hungary as soon as it began to assume large dimensions. Hitherto the Majority and Minority Socialist parties in Germany have been deadly enemies. The Majority Socialists have slavishly supported the Government, while the Minority have been from the outset openly anti-militarist. If the two parties are now co-operating in directing the strike movement, it means one of two things. Either the Majority Socialists, who have latterly made some show of independence, have decided to embrace the political principles of the Minority; or else—and this is more likely—the aim of the Majority Socialists is to capture the strike movement and guide it into innocuous channels and ultimate impotence. According to *Vorwärts*, however, the Strike Committee has formulated far-reaching conditions of a resumption of work. It demands an early peace based on the Russian formula; the participation of labour representatives in the peace negotiations; reorganisation of the food system; relief from industrial and political "militarisation"; and, finally, thorough democratic reform of the Imperial organisation. "We fight," says *Vorwärts*, "for our own land, not for conquests. We fight not for Germany as it was before the war, but for the Germany that shall be after the war—for a free Fatherland." It remains to be seen how far the democratic forces are prepared to fight for these exalted professions against the inevitable refusal of the militarists to countenance them. Unless they are weary of war and more capable of insistence than there is the smallest reason to suppose, we shall see the Pan-Germans triumphantly riding out the storm. Meanwhile these events supply the Allies with an incentive not to relax, but to increase, their preparations for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Northern Enterprise.

North-East Ulster puts into industry those qualities of energy and imagination which the South, as a rule, dedicates to politics. To-day the Ulster linen trade is meeting a big crisis in a big way. Anarchy in Russia and devastation in Belgium have reduced by three-fourths the supplies of flax-seed on which the trade's prosperity depends. It has become a war-trade of the first importance, for the greater part of the linen for the Allies' aeroplanes is made in Ulster. The area under flax in Ireland must be nearly trebled in the present year if supplies are to be adequate to the need. Farmers in all parts of the country have been asked to put land under flax, but the linen trade perceives that the best that the farmers can do in the most favourable circumstances must still be less than enough. At a meeting in Belfast on Tuesday the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Crawford, said that, "should the farmers sow every bag of the seed that came into the country, we would still be very, very short of the amount of raw material which we would require." In order to meet this crisis—"unprecedented in its history"—the trade has resolved to become its own flax-grower on a huge scale. The scheme, which is in the hands of a Provisional Committee appointed by the Flax Control Board, was explained at Tuesday's meeting. The Committee has taken land to the extent of 5,000 acres, of which 1,000 acres are outside Ulster. The best seed has ceased to be available, but there is a large acreage under flax in the Western Provinces of Canada, and, in existing circumstances, the Committee regards the use of Canadian seed as "a legitimate risk." It has bought a sufficiency of this seed to sow ten thousand acres. The cost of the enterprise is guaranteed by all branches of the trade. The flax will be placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Government, and no guarantor will have a prior claim on any part of it. Mr. Crawford thinks that there is "a reasonable prospect of a fair profit" on these operations. In any case, a possible loss on them will find ample compensation in the avoidance of a stoppage of the mills—which would spell nothing less than tragedy for all concerned. The meeting approved of the Committee's scheme, and the trade has undertaken to guarantee £500,000 towards its cost, subject to a guarantee from the Government of a further £1,500,000. The spinners have been asked to guarantee £300,000, and the weavers £100,000; the other £100,000 will be guaranteed by the merchants, bleachers, and finishers. It was announced at the meeting that several Irish banks have come readily to the Committee's aid. "They do not own a loom or handle a yard of cloth," Mr. Quinn said, "but they are far-seeing people, and have the greatest apprehension that a possible disaster may overtake this great community of ours." The banks are prepared to finance the scheme on the strength of the guarantees, and themselves have become guarantors—the Bank of Ireland to the amount of £10,000, and four other banks to the total amount of £20,000. At the end of the meeting it was announced that a total sum of £270,000 had been guaranteed. The Government has conceded that payments under the guarantee shall be allowed as a deduction from assessments on traders for income tax and excess profits duty. The Ulster linen trade's new enterprise is a most important experiment in industrial co-operation, and the whole Irish people will hope for its success. It combines patriotism with enlightened self-interest, for it is an effort, in the first place, to win the war, and, in the next, to plan ahead for the prosperity of a great national industry after the war.

January Weather.

The weather of the past ten days in Dublin has bathed us in sunshine, while even at night we have had warm, though invigorating, breezes from the mountains, or light, balmy winds from the sea. We have reached the last day of January without having suffered the usual severities of mid-winter. The pessimist may say that we shall "pay for it later on"; but, when the days begin to lengthen, we shall have a greater reserve of cheerfulness to endure the trials of February and the rebuffs of March. During the last few days we have seen unmistakable signs of spring, and even the birds have accepted them. Stocks of coal are lasting beyond our hopes, but the old garments which women and men had proposed to wear out in the dark days of January have been put away until the sun becomes less searching. Past records indicate that punishment awaits a spring-like January less often than when we are deluded in early March. In the latter event the spring may be long and cold—even up to the second week in May. Old-fashioned experts in agriculture like the seasons to be clearly indicated, and welcome frost for a few weeks on the ground. They may be right, but the present weather conditions cause the amateur gardener or allotment-holder to make his plans earlier than otherwise would be the case. Dublin and its surrounding districts can at the moment be reckoned a health resort. The privations of a war-time winter have been tempered both here and in France.

"REBUILDING OF DUBLIN."

Owing to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over till to-morrow our weekly article under the above heading.

SOUTH ARMAGH ELECTION.

A WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN.

Our Newry Correspondent, telegraphing last night, says:—Feverish activity continues to mark the progress of the South Armagh contest, and every hour sees the strength of each added to by the importation of Volunteers from Belfast for the Nationalists, and of *Sinn Fein* Volunteers from Clare and other counties in the South for the other side. The uniform of the Irish Volunteers is openly worn in the streets; and a "barrack" has been opened for the *Sinn Fein* Volunteers in William street, Newry, where guards were mounted this evening armed with hurling sticks. Beds and other equipment are being supplied for over 200 men.

In Newtownhamilton last night a serious collision was narrowly averted between *Sinn Fein* Volunteers and the Unionists. The former, after having drilled, attempted, it is alleged, to invade the Unionist quarter of the town. Stones were thrown and revolvers brandished, and it was only with great trouble that the police prevented both sides from coming into collision.

Both parties held meetings to-night at Mullabawn, an out-of-the-way village in the heart of the constituency. Mr. Laurence Ginnell was the chief speaker at the *Sinn Fein* meeting, and Mr. Devlin spoke on behalf of the Nationalist candidate. No untoward incident occurred.

The Donnellyites have taken committee rooms in Monaghan street, Newry, opposite the *Sinn Fein* headquarters, and have hoisted the national colours.

THREE ARRESTS.

Our Dundalk Correspondent says:—Thomas McEntee, a young pork buyer, from Crossmaglen, lies in the Castleblayney Union Infirmary in a precarious condition as the result of injuries sustained in Castleblayney on Tuesday. It appears that McEntee, who is a Hibernian, came to the pork market on Tuesday, and was knocked down and kicked by three men. He was removed to the infirmary, where he is under the care of Dr. Wilson. Later in the evening three young men—Joseph McAree and Francis and T. Hughes—were arrested and charged with assaulting McEntee. They were remanded, as the injured man was unable to attend to give evidence. The accused men reside in Castleblayney.

PROROGATION DATE.

It is now anticipated that the prorogation of Parliament will take place on Wednesday next.

IRISH QUESTIONS.

IRISH CATTLE AT BIRKENHEAD.

Mr. Field asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, in the House of Commons yesterday, whether his Department had received from the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stockowners' Association a protest against the establishment of a ring to control the sale of Irish animal imports at Birkenhead lairage; whether he was aware that this Committee had proposed an entrance fee of £25, a yearly subscription of £8, and a guarantee of £100 from members, and, further, had reserved to themselves the power or preventing sales, except by members of their body, and whether he could state what was the intention of the Food Control Department in this matter.

Mr. Clynes—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. Owing to the absence of any weighing facilities the ordinary procedure for grading and weighing live cattle under the Cattle (Sales) Order could not be carried out at Birkenhead. The Ministry of Food has, therefore, constituted a representative Committee of the various interests with authority to make regulations for the conduct of the Birkenhead Market, in order to secure observance of the maximum prices for live cattle and dead meat. An Association is also being formed to act as agents for the Ministry of Food, but its constitution and conditions of membership have not yet been formally approved. The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Central Advisory Committee on live stock and meat supplies, and it was arranged to receive a deputation of Irish cattle traders and stockowners, in order to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, and to determine what changes may be necessary in the present regulations.

Mr. Field—Am I to understand that the free sale of cattle will be allowed in the Birkenhead lairs, and that it will not be put into the hands of a ring?

Mr. Clynes—I think my hon. friend may conclude that there is no desire to put it in the hands of a commercial ring. The intention in the matter is that the Irish cattle trade should be taken into the fullest consideration before anything is done.

Mr. Lough asked whether it was not admitted that the Grading Order could not be carried out, and would it not be better to withdraw the Order until it was possible to give effect to it.

Mr. Clynes—I do not admit that it cannot be carried out. It has only just begun, and that assertion could not be made, certainly, without greater experience.

DEPENDANTS OF MARINERS.

Sir Albert Stanley, in answer to Mr. Byrne, said he was not aware of discontent amongst sailors and firemen of the mercantile marine caused by the inadequate sum awarded to their dependants in the event of their death at sea, but he was prepared to consider any evidence of grievance which the hon. gentleman might put before him. If the hon. gentleman studied the scheme which had been forwarded to him he would see that every captain, officer, and seaman on a merchant ship already had what was in effect a free insurance policy for a considerable amount.

CLYDE THREAT TO DOWN TOOLS.

The Clyde District Committee of Federated Trades, after four hours' sitting yesterday, adopted a resolution viewing with grave concern the Government's attitude in regard to man-power, and warning the Government that, unless facilities were afforded for an international workers' conference, they would down tools by February 8th. The conference was attended by nearly three hundred delegates, representing all sections.

The resolution adopted at Sir Auckland Geddes' meeting at Glasgow on Monday night has aroused considerable feeling on the Clyde, and some meetings of workers have repudiated the decision of the delegates. Yesterday employés, male and female, of a Glasgow firm adopted, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution pledging the Government their loyal and whole-hearted support in securing an honourable and lasting peace.

SHRIEVALTY OF COUNTY CARLOW.

Colonel F. Beauchamp Lecky, D.S.O., Ballykealey, Tullow, and Mr. Robert F. W. Thorpe, of Bagnalstown, were yesterday sworn in as High Sheriff and Under Sheriff for the county of Carlow. Mr. John R. Peart, solicitor, of 35 Westmoreland street, Dublin, has been appointed returning officer.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

In diplomatic and other well-informed circles credence is given to the reports concerning labour troubles in Germany and Austria, but little importance is attached to the movement in its present form. While the military party is in undisputed possession of the machinery for governing the country, labour will be unable to do much more than protest. Passive resistance for a few days will not upset the Government or bring about the triumph of democracy in the Central Empires. Peace will be brought no nearer while the armies are supplied with food and munitions of war and the men will fight. Things might be different if the soldiers went over to the side of the people in a struggle for democratic government, but at present there seems to be no sign of that, and the best thing the Allies can do is to persevere with the war and take no heed of labour troubles.

It would be very curious if the action of the Bolsheviks, who started out to free Finland, should have the effect of restoring the Grand Duchy to Sweden, with which it was united from the twelfth century to the beginning of the nineteenth. There can be little doubt that a large portion of the population would sooner be under Swedish rule than under such a Government as now holds sway in Petrograd, and at the same time the Swedish Government can hardly view without dismay the prospect of a Nihilistic Republic just across the frontier. On the other hand, active intervention such as the Finnish delegates are now soliciting would virtually bring the Swedes into the war, a result which most of them are very anxious to avoid.

The raid last night was a very noisy one, but the invaders did not manage to reach Central London, for they were kept off by the barrage most effectively. The raid seems to have been on much the same scale as on the preceding night, and much damage might have resulted if the barrage had been penetrated, but this was not achieved—a fact which reflects great credit on those in charge of the air defence of London.

To-day Mr. Prothero declined to issue an order for the compulsory spraying of potatoes, principally on the ground that he did not wish to burden the farmers with further orders at present—an announcement that was received with loud cheers by members representing agricultural districts. He added, however, that every assistance would be given to enable farmers to carry out spraying of their own accord. Mr. Houston was again informed to-day that it was "not in the public interest" to answer one of his questions, and on another occasion he was rebuked by the Speaker for "lecturing" a Minister. He is by no means the only member who seems to think it his duty to embarrass the Government by seeking information that it is not convenient to give publicly, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken early next session to restrict a privilege which may be merely a nuisance in time of peace, but is distinctly mischievous in time of war.

A request for a secret session to discuss the Cambrai affair was refused. Mr. Pringle then asked, with obvious reference to Lord Derby's speech, why Ministers were permitted to discuss these matters at arranged meetings outside. Mr. Bonar Law replied that the War Secretary's speech in no way differed from the statements already made inside the House. Another incident arising out of the speech occurred at the end of questions, when Mr. Smallwood rose for the purpose of making a personal explantion. It was assumed that he wished to modify the strong statements regarding the "soullessness" of the War Office to which he recently gave vent, but his first words showed that, on the contrary, he desired to repeat them, and the Speaker then told him that this was not the time for controversy.

The discussion on the very much amended Representation of the People Bill, as returned from the Lords, was in the main a rehash of all the old arguments for and against proportional representation, which their lordships had adopted on a much wider basis than anyone had the courage to propose in the House of Commons. The Government stood aloof, and members were left to thresh out the matter for themselves in the hope of arriving at some sort of solution of the difficulty that faced them. Mr. Burdett Coutts, in the customary formula, moved to disagree with the Lords' amendments. He objected to the introduction into the Bill of nostrums compounded by quack doctors. Mr. Chamberlain, who seconded, declared that the House of Lords had declared for a revolution, thereby confessing their own need of reform. If the House of Lords wanted "P.R." that was exactly the place for the experiment.

A staunch supporter of "P.R." was found in Colonel Sanders, but it was reserved for Mr. Hemmerde to provide the surprise of the evening. A consistent supporter of proportional representation at every previous stage of the Bill, he now announced that mature consideration had led him to the conclusion that it "would not do a ha'porth of good." Mr. Asquith intervened in the debate for a brief space. No one would dream of putting such a schedule as Lord Balfour and his colleagues had compiled into this Bill, but he was certainly not averse from "P.R." on an experimental scale. The House of Lords' proposal was neither moderate nor experimental, and therefore he should vote against it. Mr. Walter Long declared, amid laughter, that as a staunch Conservative he was bound to vote against the House of Lords and with the ex-Premier. Lord Robert Cecil took the opposite side, and so the debate continued. In the result the Lords' amendment was rejected by 223 to 113.

DUBLIN ELECTRICITY SYSTEM.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.

A TUNNEL UNDER THE LIFFEY.

The extension of the Dublin electricity supply system is recommended in a special report prepared by the Committee for the next meeting of the Dublin Corporation.

Loans for new works are suggested to the following amounts:—New generating plant, £60,000; tunnel under the Liffey and new North Wall sub-station, £50,000; distribution work, new cables, etc., £65,000. The output from the generating plant has this winter reached the limit at which supply can be given on the lines of safety, despite the fact that very considerable temporary economy has been effected all round in use for lighting purposes. The question of extension has been before the Committee since 1913, but has been postponed from year to year owing to the war.

The Committee propose to instal a new 5,000 Kilowatt generating set, with a proportionately increased capacity of boiler plant, condensing plant, etc. Although it is extremely difficult at the present time, owing to the constant variation of price, to fix a definite figure of cost, the Committee do not think they can set down a lower estimate than £60,000 for the Pigeon House extensions. The estimate which has been furnished to the Committee for a six-foot tunnel carried under the river bed is £15,000. As against this the Committee desires to point out that the extra cost of running cables from the Ringsend road to Fleet street, and from Fleet street to the end of the North Wall, would be £32,000. The entire cost of the new North Wall sub-station, and of the laying of the extra high tension feeder mains from the Pigeon House generating station to the South line of quays, and through the tunnel for the new North Wall sub-station, was estimated to cost a total of £30,000, or, with the cost of the tunnel, £45,000; but in view of the variation of prices the Committee think it advisable to set down a sum of £5,000 for contingencies, bringing the total cost of the plans for providing a large supply to the North Wall area to £50,000. The Committee also consider that application should be made for sanction to raise a substantial sum for the laying of new cables, and they recommend, therefore, that there should be included in the application to the Local Government Board a proposal for £65,000 for distribution work, loans for this amount, however, only to be raised in sections as the demand justifies the expenditure.

LOST TRANSPORT AND DESTROYER.

OVER 700 LIVES LOST.

The Admiralty announce that the transport Aragon (Captain Francis Bateman in command) was torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean on December 30.

One of H.M. destroyers whilst picking up the survivors from the Aragon was herself torpedoed and sunk, as reported in the *communiqué* of January 7th.

The mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmanieh (Lieutenant-Commander D. R. Mason, R.N.R., in command) struck a mine and sank in approximately the same locality on December 31st.

CASUALTIES.

The casualties are as follows:—

Aragon—Officers, 4, including the captain; crew, 15; military officers, 10; military men, 581; female nurses, nil.

Osmanieh—Officers, 3, including the captain; crew, 21; military officers, 1; military men, 166; female nurses, 8.

These are the two vessels which were referred to in the House of Commons on January 23rd.

All the next-of-kin have now been informed.

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The following is the weekly return of arrivals, sailings, war losses, and unsuccessful attacks for the week ending midnight, January 26th:—

Arrivals and sailings of merchant vessels of all nationalities. Over 100 tons net at and from the United Kingdom ports, exclusive of fishing and local craft:—

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Arrivals	2,352	2,255	2,106
Sailings	2,309	2,242	2,184

British ships sunk by mine or submarine:—

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1,600 tons or over ...	9	6	6
Under 1,600 tons ...	6	2	2
Unsuccessfully attacked	*8	8	5
British fishing vessels sunk	1	Nil	2

*Including two in the week ended January 19th.

SHIPPING ROUTES AND LOSSES.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Mr. Houston asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether three further large steamers were torpedoed by enemy submarines at about the same place as those mentioned last week, and whether he would state how many steamers had been torpedoed at that place or vicinity during the months of December and January.

Dr. Macnamara—It is not in the public interest that I should give this information.

Mr. Houston—Seeing that several other vessels have been torpedoed in the same quarter, is it not time for the Department to give different route instructions?

Dr. Macnamara—I should be very glad to have the views of the hon. gentleman, and, I may say further, to discuss these matters with him.

JAM AND MARMALADE PRICES.

The Ministry of Food forwards the following for publication:—

The Jam (Prices) Order, 1918, which has been made by the Food Controller comes into force on the 1st February. The existing prices of jams and jellies remain as in the previous Order, but the maximum price of marmalade is now fixed, the retail prices being as follows:—

Where the container holds 1 lb., 11d.; 2 lb., 1s. 8½d.; 3 lb., 2s. 6d.; 4 lb., 3s. 4d.; 7 lb., 5s. 10d. If sold without container 10d. per lb.

If jam or jelly is sold in a container holding a quantity not specified the maximum price is to be at the rate per lb. applicable to sales in a container holding the next higher quantity specified. Where the jam or jelly is contained in a 7 lb. or larger jar, or in a 7 lb. or larger returnable container, the buyer shall be entitled to recover from the seller the sum of 6d. for each such jar or container returned by him in good condition. Where the jam or jelly is contained in a 7 lb. or larger non-returnable container, the maximum price shall be decreased by 3d. in respect of each such container. The expression "jam" includes marmalade.

A new schedule is added giving the maximum prices to be charged for jam or jelly sold without a container in quantities of less than 1 lb. The retailer must exhibit in a conspicuous position a list of the maximum prices he is permitted to charge. The manufacture of fancy marmalade and orange and lemon jelly is prohibited, except under licence from the Food Controller. Jam or jelly sold for consumption on the premises of the seller, and sales without a container in quantities of less than four ounces are exempted from the provisions of the Order.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER.

The Public Meals Order applies to Ireland as well as to Great Britain. The provisions of the Order which prescribe as two meatless days Wednesday and Friday in each week, and prohibit the consumption of meat and game between the hours of 5 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., came into operation on 25th January, 1918, and the remaining provisions which limit the quantity of bread, fats, meat, flour, sugar to certain quantities at each meal, and prohibit the sale of milk by itself as a beverage except for the consumption of children under ten years, become operative on February 3rd.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD.

A purveyor, Joseph Curran, 15 Mary street, charged before Mr. Lupton yesterday in the Dublin Police Court, with charging 1s. 4d. a lb. for lump margarine, while the price was fixed at 1s., was fined £20. The same trader had to answer the complaint that he charged 8d. for a ½lb. of butter, which an assistant sold to a policewoman. The magistrate observed that, if over-charging was carried on, the shopkeepers would lose their business, as people would buy from the creameries. He imposed a fine of £20, and one of £5 for the defendant's failure to keep records. Patrick Kinlan, 27 Lower Dominick street, was fined £5 for charging 2s. 8d. for 1lb. of butter. Timothy and Annie Doyle, 173 North Strand, were fined £1, and James Kenny, 3 Lower Summerhill, was fined the same sum for charging 5d. instead of 4d. for 1lb. of flake oatmeal.

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The Order does not apply to oats purchased on behalf of any Government department.

At Loughrea Petty Sessions, Mr. Michael McInerney, merchant, Main street, was fined £3 in each of three cases, for selling flour at prices exceeding the maximum.

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At a meeting of the Irish Railway Clearing House Committee held yesterday, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart., D.L., was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Committee for the present year.

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RED CROSS DANCE.

On Monday, February, the 11th, a dance in aid of the "Our Day" Red Cross Fund will be held in the Town Hall, Wexford. The patrons include the Earl and Countess of Courtown, Lady Maurice FitzGerald, and the Hon. Mrs. Deane-Morgan.

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FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

We are not yet in a position, says *The Times*, to judge either the extent or the object of the German strikes. All authentic news on the subject has to pass the German Censor, and the German Censor will naturally be even more anxious to prevent information of real troubles in Germany from reaching the outside world than he was to prevent full accounts of the Austrian strikes from reaching the German masses. The intelligence which reaches us through indirect channels cannot be wholly disregarded, but it is of necessity open to suspicion. The reports which come from Holland and other neutral neighbours of Germany represent the movement as formidable. We hear of 100,000, and even of 500,000 workers, being out in the capital alone. We are told that famous firms have been affected, that the strikes extend to "almost all war equipment industries," and that the railway men held a great meeting in Berlin on Monday which the police had forbidden, although it is said not to have been connected with the more general movement. These statements are taken in the main from different German newspapers. Why does the Censorship allow them to be published and to be exported? It is hard to suppose that, if the Government were afraid of the strikes, they would permit their well-disciplined Press to spread abroad these alarming rumours. One fact, on the other hand, does convey that the movement may be serious. The *North German Gazette* is attempting to belittle it. We are not quite sure that, if the working-men of Berlin had "descended into the street" in tens or hundreds of thousands out of their own mere motion in the course of a great war, the authorities would have looked on at the demonstration with indifference or complacency. Another possible explanation, continues *The Times*, suggests itself. There have just been great strikes in Austria. They occurred at a moment which was singularly opportune to the Government. They, too, were treated by the authorities with remarkable and quite exceptional toleration. They came just after President Wilson's address to Congress, and they coincided with the Labour Conference at Nottingham, just as the German strikes may form a preface to the approaching International Socialist Conference of the Allies. Our Washington Correspondent reports an official declaration that peace negotiations with Germany "will not be conducted with the military party in the saddle." He adds that, if the German and Austrian peoples really want peace, they must get it by themselves effecting such a thorough change in the political conditions of the Central Empires as will satisfy the ideals of American democracy. May not the German strikes, like the Austrian strikes, be encouraged and tolerated "from above," just to convey to receptive minds the false idea that these ideals will be satisfied?

REPORTS OF THE STRIKE.

Estimates says the Amsterdam Correspondent of *The Times*, in the German Press of the number of strikers in Berlin differ greatly. Several newspapers assert that the number exceeds 500,000, though there has been little interference with the normal course of life in the city. The *Vorwaerts* gives the number on Monday as 300,000. The Social Democrat Party is reported to have demanded the summoning of the Reichstag. What appears to be the true inwardness of the strike movement is naively expressed by the *Vorwaerts* when it says that "English and French workers can now show whether they are as sincere about peace as the German workers," forgetting that the German workers are contending for the political freedom already enjoyed by the English and French workers. The journal says that the strike extends to almost all war equipment industries, as well as to other branches of industry. Railwaymen, summoned to discuss their hours of work at the Trade Union Hall in Berlin on Monday night, arrived in large numbers, but the police forbade the meeting, although, according to the *Vorwaerts*, it had no connection with the general strike movement. In a leaflet which is being distributed in the streets of Berlin Hindenburg declares that any stoppage of work, however slight, is an inexcusable weakening of Germany's defensive force, and an "inexpiable sin" against the Army, especially the men in the trenches. A news agency telegram says that traffic is normal. The correspondent records his general impression that the strike is mainly a holiday strike, especially as there are so many women and youths taking part in it—more a welcome change from heavy work than anything else. The duration of the strike is said to have been restricted in advance to three days.

A PARLIAMENTARY BIRTHDAY.

The present Parliament, says *The Times*, is seven years old to-day; it met on January 31, 1911. The longest-lived Parliament for more than two centuries, it has now passed not only the five-year limit set up by the Parliament Act of 1911, but the historic septennial period enacted in 1716. It has actually passed the span of every Parliament in English history except three—the Elizabethan Parliament of 1572-83, the Long Parliament of 1640-53, and the Pensionary Parliament of 1661-79. It may be hoped that it has now broken its last "record" in longevity. It will be difficult to find anybody at Westminster ready to wish it "many happy returns of the day."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A slight increase, says *The Times*, in the volume of business was reported in some sections of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and towards the close there was a disposition to make prices a shade harder here and there. The Miscellaneous and Mining markets showed most activity, a further rise in Falcon Mines being a feature. Rezende fell sharply. Rubber Shares were heavy in tone.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS.

A Reuter's Paris telegram of yesterday says: According to the newspapers, Mr. Lloyd George, General Pershing, Sir Douglas Haig, General Cadorna, Signor Orlando, and several French Generals have arrived at Versailles. The Allied Generals held a preparatory meeting yesterday, and the War Council will sit officially to-day under the Presidency of M. Clemenceau.

A Reuter's telegram from Versailles yesterday afternoon says:—

M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, and Signor Orlando were present this morning at the Conference of the Allies' representatives, which lasted till 11.45. Nothing has transpired as to these conversations between the heads of the three Allied Governments.

KAISER'S HOPES.

The *Lokalanzeiger* publishes the following letter, which the Kaiser addressed to the King of Saxony, in acknowledgment of birthday wishes:—"You know how I sympathise with the sacrifices and distress which these hard times have laid upon our people, but I begin the new year full of confidence. Despite many difficulties, everything goes to show that superior military control and our splendid people's great power of resistance will break the war determination of our opponents, and create the foundation of a good, happy, and safe future. God grant it."

SIR F. SCHUSTER AND CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., at the annual meeting in London of Smith's Bank yesterday, spoke on the subject of conscription of wealth. He said all workers must know that capital was for the carrying on of industries, creating new enterprise and providing employment, better conditions, and a higher standard of living for millions of the population. The workers knew that in their own interests capital must not be curtailed or driven out of the country, but rather attracted hither. A critical period was before us regarding financial and economic conditions, to be faced with endurance and fortitude. Taxation must be high for many years. The country must produce more and buy less. Taxation should be based, not only upon income, but especially upon expenditure, and particularly expenditure upon luxuries.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived in Egypt. He has been deputed by the King to visit the troops in the Egyptian Command and to present such decorations as had been recently conferred by His Majesty upon officers and men in that country.

Vienna's largest flour mill at Kaiser Eberdorf was burnt down on Saturday night. All stocks of grain and flour and machinery were destroyed. The damage is practically irreparable, as this mill played an important *rôle* in provisioning Vienna.

WESTERN FRONT

AIRMEN BUSY AND SUCCESSFUL.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Minor raids on enemy posts were carried out, each time successfully.

Enemy artillery has been more active in one sector.

Our aeroplanes have been very busy, bombing various centres and firing at low altitudes on enemy troops.

The balance of machines brought down were a long way in our favour on balance.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

Wednesday, 9.55 a.m.—During the night one of our patrols successfully attacked a German post north-east of Havrincourt, and killed or took prisoners a number of the enemy's garrison. Further casualties were inflicted on the enemy in patrol encounters, in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, in the course of which we captured a machine gun.

9.15 p.m.—The enemy's artillery has been somewhat more active than usual in the neighbourhood of Epehy and Havrincourt in the La Bassee sector, and east of Polygon Wood.

There is nothing further of special interest to report.

Aviation.—On the 29th inst. the fine weather continued, although visibility was not so good as on the previous day. Several reconnaissances of the enemy's back areas were carried out, a great many photographs were taken, and much work was accomplished in conjunction with our artillery.

Bombing attacks against the enemy's billets, ammunition dumps, and aerodromes were continued by our aeroplanes with the utmost vigour all day, while our low-flying machines engaged the enemy's troops with machine gun fire.

The enemy's scouts were active east of the line, and made many attacks upon our bombing reconnaissance and photography machines. Eight hostile aeroplanes were brought down in air fighting, and four others were driven down out of control. A German observation balloon was brought down in flames. Three of our aeroplanes are missing.

Throughout the night of the 29th-30th inst. the enemy dropped bombs on our forward areas. Our own machines actively attacked hostile billets and communications.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Our patrols operating north of the Aisne brought back prisoners. In the Vosges the artillery duel continued during the night at Hartmannsweilerkopf.

Wednesday Night.—There was fairly great artillery activity on both sides in the Miette region, the Courières Wood front, and in the Woevre. In the latter region an enemy raid was without result.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Wednesday Afternoon.—There was artillery and mine-throwing activity in various parts of the front. Infantry activity was limited to reconnoitring encounters.

Our aviators carried out successful attacks on England and on the north coast of France. Bombs were dropped on London and Southend, as well as on Dunkirk, Gravelines, and Calais.

Two enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down in aerial fighting yesterday.

SECOND ATTEMPT ON LONDON.

ENEMY'S FAILURE.

TRAGIC INCIDENTS.

The serious raid of January 28th was followed, as announced in our columns yesterday, by another daring attempt to reach London through Essex and Kent. It was fortunately held up by gunfire, and the casualties were comparatively few.

The following are the official *communiqués*:—

Lord French reported at 11.15 a.m. yesterday:

A number of attacks were delivered against London by hostile aeroplanes last night between 10 p.m. and 12.30 a.m., but in no case did the raiders penetrate into the capital.

The first enemy machines crossed the Isle of Thanet at 9.30 p.m., and proceeded up the Thames Estuary towards London, but were all turned by gunfire.

About the same time three or four raiders crossed the Essex coast.

These also failed to penetrate the outer defences of the capital.

Meanwhile a single aeroplane crossed the Essex coast at 10.30 p.m., passed round north and west of London, and dropped some bombs on the S.W. outskirts.

At the same time another machine dropped bombs in the north-eastern outskirts without causing any casualties or damage.

HELD BY GUNFIRE.

Other aeroplanes, which crossed the Kent and Sussex coast between 10.25 p.m. and 10.50 p.m., were all turned back by gunfire at various places on their way to London.

The final attack, which was delivered across Essex by three or four machines between 11.30 p.m. and midnight, was equally unsuccessful. Bombs were dropped at various places in Kent and Essex, but detailed reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received from these counties.

A few casualties occurred in the south-western outskirts of London.

About the same number of machines as on the previous night appear to have taken part in the raid—namely, fifteen.

A number of aeroplanes went up, and several engagements with the enemy machines are reported. One of our pilots attacked a raider over the north-eastern outskirts of London, with the result that it dropped its bombs on open ground and made off. All our pilots returned safely.

THE CASUALTIES.

Lord French reported later:—

Police reports state that the casualties in last night's air raid were:—

Killed	3
Injured	10

HOW LONDON TOOK IT.

In addition to the above, the police state that it is feared that six other bodies are buried in the wreckage of a house.

There was no surprise when maroons on Tuesday night gave the warning of another raid. Many people were in the streets and promptly took shelter, but it was remarkable that later, while firing went on, large numbers of pedestrians were in the city streets. Buses continued running, trams generally proceeded as usual, and the train services were uninterrupted. The night was not so favourable to the enemy as Monday, there being a heavy mist in places.

From a building in a London district struck by a bomb in Monday night's raid a number of bodies have been recovered. The work of clearing away the *débris* is still in progress, and it is feared that other bodies will be found buried in the ruins.

A FAMILY KILLED.

A whole family were killed in Tuesday night's raid. A number of bombs were dropped in districts of London, most of them causing no damage; one, however, demolished a house, and all the inmates are believed to have been killed. One was a lodger, and the others comprised nine, being the family of a soldier who returned to France at the expiration of his leave only that morning. The bodies of two babies had been recovered yesterday morning.

Another bomb struck some offices in a neighbouring district, and two men were killed.

14 KILLED IN A CRUSH.

A regrettable affair, resulting in the death of fourteen persons, mostly children, and injury to several other persons, occurred during the progress of the raid. When the warning was given a crowd rushed to a place of shelter, but found the entrance gates locked. As the crowd increased in size the pressure became very great, and people were crushed and knocked down. The work of rescue was attended by much difficulty, but eventually those who had collapsed were carried out of the crush. Unhappily eight persons were found to be dead and six others were dead on arrival at the hospital.

CASUALTIES IN THE RAIDS.

NAMES OF GALLANT AIRMEN.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked the Under Secretary for War whether he could give any further information with regard to the recent air raids and the names of the gallant young officers who brought down the Gotha.

Mr. Macpherson said that he had nothing to add to the *communiqué* and the record of the casualties which had already appeared in regard to the raid on Monday night. As regards that on Tuesday, a *communiqué* had been issued, and no further information was available. He had, however, received the list of casualties from that raid. The police reported that in all districts visited by the raiders the previous night the casualties were:—

Killed—Men, 2; women, 1; children, none—total, 3.

Injured—Men, 7; women, 2; children, 1—total, 10.

It was feared, however, that in addition to the above six ladies were buried in the ruins of a house. He noticed that in replying to a supplementary question the impression had been created that ten enemy machines had come over London during Monday night's raid. He should correct that by saying that approximately ten machines came inland, but only four or five passed over London during the raid. The gallant officers who brought down the aeroplane on Monday night were Captain G. H. Hackwell, R.F.C., and Second Lieutenant C. C. Banks, R.F.C. (Cheers.)

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

MOVEMENT SPREADING.

SHIPYARDMEN AT KIEL DOWN TOOLS.

"LAST DECISIVE TEST."

A Berlin telegram to the *Zurich Post* states that the number of strikers has now reached a total of three hundred thousand. The movement, which was at first spontaneous, is now assuming an organised form, with a Strike Committee composed of strikers' delegates and representatives of the two Socialist Democratic Parties. According to the *Vorwaerts*, the strike extends to almost all works engaged in the armament industry, as well as other branches. The journal writes in a leading article:—May those responsible for German policy remember that movements like the present are at most only held up for the time by force, and the tension can only be relieved and agreement reached by justice. Perhaps not the movement itself, but, at any rate, the present Government is confronted by the last decisive test. Several newspapers speak of attempts having been made, so far without success, to persuade tram conductors to strike.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says it learns that the strike movement has increased since yesterday afternoon.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that thirteen thousand workmen out of sixty-nine thousand are on strike in the general electric works.

A later Berlin telegram to the Dutch Press says that the strike there has somewhat extended.

The *Vossische Zeitung* states that all workmen in the Kiel shipyards, including the Government yards, laid down their tools on Monday. All bakers' shops have been guarded since Friday by troops and armed police. At Hamburg all the men at the Vulcan Works struck work on Monday morning, and proceeded in a body through the main streets to the trade union building, where a stormy meeting was held. All the demands made were for a better food supply. There was no disorder.

A telegram from Essen to the same journal says that on Monday four thousand men were on strike in the Rhine-Westphalian Mines, where hundreds of men are employed. Nine mines are affected.

A telegram from Nuremberg to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, quoted in a telegram to the Dutch Press, says that the Social Democratic Party and the United Trade Unions of Nuremberg came to an agreement with the Independent Socialists to declare a strike. A street demonstration was held on Tuesday morning, in which between sixty and seventy thousand people participated.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

A Reuter's telegram from Amsterdam states that a Berlin telegram to the *Telegraaf* (Amsterdam) says—Estimates of the numbers of strikers vary greatly. The Bourgeoise papers think the strikers total more than half a million. The aspect of Berlin streets is practically unchanged. Workmen gather at some places for meetings convoked towards evening, but they are directed by the police into side streets, where they disperse. At a meeting on Monday night, at which representatives of the Social Democratic Party also appeared, a partial directing body was chosen, consisting of delegates from the strikers and representatives of both social democratic groups. The programme adopted by the meeting comprises a series of demands, including—(1) Peace without annexations or indemnities, on a basis of the right of self-government of peoples; (2) active participation of Labour from all countries in the peace negotiations; (3) seizure of foodstuffs for the purpose of proper food supply; (4) raising of the state of siege and abolition of the militarisation of business works; (5) liberation of persons imprisoned for political offences; (6) democratisation of the entire State organisation by the introduction of general, secret, and equal suffrage for the Prussian Lower House.

The *Vorwaerts* says that the demands further include the restoration of the right of meeting and a free expression in the Press.

The *Vorwaerts* points out in a leader that, with a small majority against, it was resolved that both sections of the Social Democrats should co-operate, as it was now no time for the issue of contradictory orders. The paper, moreover, says that the entire strike movement was originated purely by the workmen themselves, and that no leading power had been the cause of it or had even given a hint.

SITUATION AT KRUPP'S.

The Essen *Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—Despite much agitation, no strike worth mentioning has occurred at Krupp's Works. A few workmen here and there remained away on Monday without leave. For instance, twelve workmen out of 6,000 in one shop did not appear. Out of 60,000 workers on the day shift in the entire works, the journal adds, only about 200 failed to put in an appearance.

The *Vorwaerts* of Tuesday says that strikes of considerable size broke out on Saturday at Nuremberg and Hamburg.

Remarkable evidence of the nervousness prevalent in Berlin is to be found in the fact that the police at the eleventh hour prohibited the holding of a meeting of railwaymen, which, according to the *Vorwaerts*, is entirely unconnected with the present strike. Several hundred workmen, who marched in a body to the meeting, were dispersed by the police even before the prohibition had been announced.

A Berlin telegram says the Social Democratic fractions requested the Secretary of State for the Interior for an interview, in which representatives of strikers might also take part. The Secretary of State declared his readiness to receive the Social Democratic Deputies, but that he could not discuss questions of a general political nature with workers who were not members of Parliament, as the proper place for a discussion of that nature was the Reichstag. The proposed interview accordingly did not take place.

BERLIN SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

A Berlin semi-official telegram of yesterday's date says:—

There is no news to hand of a serious strike movement in any part of Germany except Berlin. In the Ruhr region particularly work is reported to be in full swing, as usual, in all factories.

According to the *Tageblatt*, the strike organisers wish it to be known that the movement must not be regarded as a result of mere discontent, or as just a demonstration, but as pursuing definite political aims.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

ALLEGED POURPARLERS WITH BRITAIN.

REMARKABLE STORY FROM MILAN.

The Milan Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that Count Czernin, before he made his recent speech, had conducted active, though informal, negotiations in Switzerland with representatives of the British Government. The Correspondent says:—"According to information I have received from Zurich, Count Czernin has taken the *rôle* of Austria as 'Peace Mediator' between Germany and the *Entente* very seriously, and before he made his speech to the Austrian Delegation he had conducted active negotiations in Switzerland to discover if an Austrian proposal of mediation would be acceptable, not only to America, but also to England.

"These *pourparlers*, I am informed, took place, not in Berne, but Zurich, where there was a lively exchange of views. Austria, as go-between, asked whether she could expect favourable terms for herself if she succeeded in inducing Germany to renounce sincerely all ambitions of conquest, and to make concessions regarding the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France. In return he asked for an assurance of the restitution of the German Colonies as compensation.

"In his reply to criticisms before the Delegation, Count Czernin, as is already known, could, therefore, state quite clearly that the contents of his speech were already known to President Wilson when he delivered it. I am assured that these negotiations were still continued after Count Czernin had made his speech. Needless to say, no favourable reception could be given to the Austrian proposals so long as Count Czernin declined to endorse President Wilson's plain proposal regarding the rights of nationalities and the satisfaction to be given to the national aspirations of Italy, Serbia, and Rumania. His refusal to do so threw into doubt the sincerity of the Austrian proposal."

FIREMEN KILLED.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at a warehouse at Vauxhall, London, and resulted in two sub-officers and five firemen of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade being killed. Two others were injured. The men were in the building completing the work of extinction when a floor gave way, carrying a wall with it. They were buried under a mass of *débris*, and when recovered six were dead and a seventh died subsequently. The other two were injured.

THE 1918 POTATO CROP.

Attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columns of the Food Controller's Order regarding the export of potatoes from Ireland after the 3rd of February by any except persons holding licences from the Food Controller.

THE MEAT ORDER.

In our advertising columns to-day the Food Control Committee for Ireland call attention to the necessity for the observance by all persons dealing in meat of the conditions regarding the posting of prices in shops, laid down in the Meat (Maximum) Prices Order, 1917.

FINE ITALIAN SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF MOUNT VAL BELLA.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

3,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

Italian Official.—The gallant troops of the plateau zone army yesterday successfully crowned the action begun on the east of Asiago Plateau on the 27th inst. by wresting from the enemy his positions to the west of Frenzela Valley.

The Col Del Rosso and the Col D'Echele, which descend towards the western margin of the valley, having been taken on the 28th inst., and since then held with valour, the enemy in the region of Sasso Rosso, hard pressed and his numerous counter-attacks being repulsed with the bayonet, the success was yesterday extended by the capture of Mount Val Bella. The enemy suffered very heavy losses, and two of his divisions were nearly completely destroyed.

War booty captured has not yet been completely specified, but includes, so far, more than 100 officers and 2,500 other ranks made prisoners; 6 guns of various calibres, about 100 machine guns, very numerous trench mortars, several thousands of rifles, and a very large quantity of ammunition and war material of all kinds.

The reaction of the hostile artillery on the positions taken was violent. Our fire was rapidly and powerfully concentrated on the most distant objectives. Enemy aircraft attempted many reconnoitring and offensive actions, but was effectively met by our machines and the anti-aircraft fire, which during the two days accounted for 17 enemy machines.

German Official.—On the Plateau of Asiago the Italians have maintained their attacks with strong forces. In the region of Monte Sisemol they broke down with heavy losses.

After severe fighting, Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso remained in the hands of the enemy.

Austrian Official.—The heavy fighting on the Plateau of Asiago still continues. South-west of Asiago, and in the region of Monte Sisemol, all Italian attacks broke down with heavy and sanguinary losses.

After a heroic defence and a stubborn struggle, Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso had to be given up to the enemy's forces, which were constantly being reinforced in large numbers.

The evening Austrian report states:—The heavy fighting on the Asiago Plateau continues. To the south-west of Asiago, and in the region of Mount Sisemol, all Italian attacks failed yesterday, after heavy sanguinary losses.

The Mount di Val Bella and the Col Del Rosso had to be abandoned, after an heroic defence and stubborn struggle to the ever-increasing number of the enemy forces.

HEAVY AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

An Italian semi-official *communiqué* says:—The carrying of the Cima di Valbella has completed the operation undertaken by the Italians on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and conducted during two days. There were very lively attacks and counter-attacks, violent artillery struggles, and bitter aerial duels. The Italian attack caught the enemy by surprise. Prisoners captured agree as to the confusion caused in the Austrian lines by the action of the Italians. Reinforcements were hurried up from all parts with the use of all means of transport available, even cable-ways, and thrown into the lines. This caused a great mixing up of units and detachments, and rendered the losses of the enemy heavier. A few columns coming up from the rear were caught under the barrage fire of the Italian batteries, and several detachments were badly cut up before reaching the front lines.

The losses suffered by the various detachments on the firing line were not less heavy. The 21st Schutzem Division and the 106th Landsturm Division, which first received the Italian thrust, may be considered as totally destroyed. The losses of the 9th and 52nd Mountain Brigades were very heavy, and considerable losses were suffered by the 13th and 19th Divisions and the 1st Kaiser Jaeger Brigade.

HERTLING ANSWERED.

RUSSIAN DELEGATE'S VIEWS.

A Russian official wireless message, under date of Monday, states:—

The German people are still silent. We see appearing on the stage, if not of history, then of the Budget Commission of the German Reichstag, an impotent old man who wishes to lead Germany through the red sea of blood to the holy land of peace. Count Hertling has spoken on peace before. We will analyse the essence of his speech.

We will recall a few facts which show what Germany is. It is a country of sixty-seven millions of inhabitants, among whom there are no illiterates, a country which has proved to the whole world the miracle of technics, a country in which the masses of the population undoubtedly stand much higher than everywhere else, and which has been at war already more than three and a half years, in a war such as the world has never seen before. And who is speaking in the name of this country? A Jesuit, aged over 70 years, a professor of philosophy, a reactionary from head to foot, a friend of the Junkers and the clergy; and he is the representative of the German people, its leader at a difficult time—at this moment when a breach is made in the fortress of the war, and when the question has arisen whether it is better to raze it to the foundations or to repair—at this moment began to speak the representatives of the leading classes of Germany, who have submerged the German people in the bloody current of the war.

ATTACKING WORKMEN'S GOVERNMENT.

Count Hertling began with a short *exposé* of the course of the peace negotiations. He doubted the love for peace of the Russian Workmen's Government, and revealed in this way his hypocrisy. The German Chancellor knows perfectly well that the Russian Workmen's Government cannot but be otherwise than peaceful, and that it could only raise the Russian people for a further struggle in the event of the interests of the revolution being in danger. The German Chancellor knows it perfectly well, and if he composed his *chansonette* of the doubtful love of peace of the Russian Workmen's Government, it was done only with the purpose of diverting attention from the conditions which the German Government put to the leaders of the Russian Revolution, conditions of such a nature as to kill entirely that revolution.

Count Hertling did not discuss at all our protest against the peace conditions. He did not tell also of the indignation which has been created by these conditions throughout the whole of Russia, and it is not only a simple coincidence if he passed this with silence. For a true exposé of the situation, he would have had to alter the tone of his speech. The Chancellor tried to repeat the same speech, which all the German Ministers, since 1915, have repeated at every opportunity.

The outline of this speech is the following:—Germany, confident of her strength, is offering to all her opponents a just peace, but they are not willing to accept it, and so they are the only ones guilty of the continuance of the war. Such a conception, after the Russian conditions of peace have been declared, is now out of date. The Chancellor, unable to compose a new song, was forced to ignore the facts. When in the past the German Government spoke of peace, and appeared as striving for it, then only those who know the German politics were aware that it was a lie. But the German people believed in its Government.

At the present, such a fairy tale is completely destroyed by the German conditions of peace, in which an effort is made to enslave the peoples of Lithuania, Courland, and Poland to the German Generals' and Junkers' conditions, by which it is attempting to place upon the Russian people the burden of indemnities in masked form, and to restrain the freedom of people, so that the burden of German Imperialism should be put on the shoulders of Russians.

If at the present time other peoples have not accepted the invitation to take part in the peace negotiations, then this decision was not made because they hoped for victory or sport. The fact that the invitation of Germany has not found acceptance in the war-weary peoples of France, Italy, and England is sufficiently explained by the self-confession of the German Government. When people became aware what German speeches of just peace really meant, they were afraid to fall into the hands of highwaymen.

RADEK.

[M. Radek is a member of the Russian Delegation at Brest-Litovsk.]

RACING SELECTIONS.

WINDSOR MEETING.

(FROM THE SPORTSMAN OF TO-DAY.)

Thames Steeplechase—Antipater or Reel Grit.
Dorney Steeplechase—Carrigrue; if absent, Hunt's selected.
Riverside Hurdle—Stainton or Ceyx.
Denham Hurdle—New York.
Montem Four-Year-Old Hurdle—Cresset.
Suffolk Steeplechase—Good Example.
Datchet Hurdle—Court Bleddyn.
Black Nest Steeplechase—Bernstein.
Eton Steeplechase—Sergeant Murphy or Lamentable.
Willows Hurdle—Londerry.

(FROM THE SPORTING LIFE OF TO-DAY.)

Thames Steeplechase—Mr. Pick.
Dorney Steeplechase—Denis Auburn.
Riverside Hurdle—Baybarrow.
Denham Hurdle—Doctor Ryan.
Montem Four-Year-Old—Cresset.
Suffolk Steeplechase—Good Example.
Datchet Hurdle—Court Bleddyn.
Black Nest Steeplechase—Bernstein.
Eton Steeplechase—Sergeant Murphy.
Willows Hurdle—West.

PARLIAMENT.

FRANCHISE REFORM.

COMMONS AND THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION REJECTED.

IRISH REDISTRIBUTION.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Wednesday.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at 4.30.

NON-FERROUS-METALS BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Bill,

Earl BEAUCHAMP moved the rejection of the bill. He asked if it was the first of a series of bills of a protective character that was going to be introduced dealing with a number of different articles. Such a bill must unsettle British trade.

Lord BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, speaking as a Free Trader, supported the bill.

The Marquis of CREWE said that an economic weapon against Germany might prove to be the most valuable.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

Viscount PEEL moved the second reading of the Military Service Bill.

Lord BUCKMASTER said that if there was anyone, in any position whatever, who, in the opinion of the Government, did not command the confidence of the Army, it was their duty to remove him. If men did command their confidence, it ought to be sufficient evidence of that confidence to the public to see that the men were retained in their offices. One thing that, to his mind, was dangerous and disgraceful was that men in the High Command should be subject to systematic, organised attacks by newspapers, when they were quite unable to defend themselves. (Hear, hear.) What people did not understand was why a group of newspapers was permitted to start spiteful and vicious attacks upon men in high commands, while the Government took no steps to interfere. The Government had the necessary power, and there could be no security, satisfaction, or confidence in the country unless something of the kind was done. Great public men and great generals were being driven, one by one, from public life. It was the duty of the Government to state its opinion on this matter, and to reassure the public.

Lord LAMINGTON and Lord Harris supported the bill.

Lord BERESFORD condemned what he characterised as the unfair, cowardly, and malignant attacks on our generals, which he said were undermining the confidence of the men in the trenches, and he asked why the Government did not come forward and say they trusted these men. This sort of attack had got to stop if we meant to win the war.

The Earl of DERBY said that he hoped with this bill they would come to the end of bills necessary to get men for the Army, and that they would be able to get the men they needed without disturbing essential industries. With regard to attacks on distinguished generals, he could only repeat what he said the previous day—that he had full confidence in our generals. The discussion as to the merits or demerits of generals was, he believed, doing an infinity of harm—(cheers)—and he again appealed that they should not be the subject either of praise or criticism, but that they should be allowed to go on with their work.

The bill was read a second time.

The Midwives (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The National Registration (Amendment) Bill was read a second time.

The House rose at 8.25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.45 p.m.

GALLANT NURSES.

Mr. MACPHERSON, replying to Mr. Houston, said that he very much regretted to have to state that eight nurses gallantly lost their lives when two British ships were sunk by enemy action in the Eastern Mediterranean. Their names would be published shortly. There had been some delay in checking the names, but the next-of-kin had been informed. He was afraid that there was no Order that could be conferred upon the relatives, but the relatives would receive in due course commemorative medallions.

Mr. HOUSTON—While thanking my hon. friend, I desire to ask is it not possible for the War Office to write sympathetic letters to the relatives of these ladies?

Mr. MACPHERSON—In all cases we endeavour to do so.

CONSERVATION OF MAN-POWER.

Mr. OUTHWAITE asked why no similar provision was made to that made by the French for the conservation of British man-power on the western front.

Mr. BONAR LAW said that he did not think it would be right to give any answer.

Mr. OUTHWAITE asked for assurances on the point.

Mr. BONAR LAW—The only posible answer is that, if the object of those in charge of our Armies is not to save life to the fullest extent, they ought not to be there, and if the Government does not insist on it, the Government ought not to be there.

THE CAMBRAI AFFAIR.

Mr. LYNCH asked whether the Prime Minister would arrange for a secret sitting of the House, so that the truth of the Cambrai affair might be told.

Mr. BONAR LAW replied in the negative.

Mr. PRINGLE asked why the subject should be discussed outside Parliament, and facilities denied to that House.

Mr. BONAR LAW—If the hon. member refers to the speech of the Secretary of State for War, I have read it, and I do not see a single particle in which it differs from the statement I made.

Mr. HOGGE—Does that mean that the truth has not been told?

Mr. BONAR LAW—The meaning of the direct answer to the question is that I do not propose to give particulars.

Mr. PRINGLE—When will Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of this incident be published?

Mr. BONAR LAW—I cannot say.

IRISH REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Redistribution of Seats (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. MAURICE HEALY referred to the question of proportional representation for Ireland.

Sir GEORGE CAVE said that whatever action the House might take that day in regard to proportional representation would be reflected in the Lords' amendments to the Representation Bill, in regard to Ireland.

The bill was read a third time.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BILL.

On the motion, that the Lords' amendments to the Representation of the People Bill be considered.

Sir GEORGE CAVE (Home Secretary) said that the greater part of the amendments were of a drafting character, or dealt with small matters of detail, and he should ask the House to agree to them. There were other amendments of a more substantial character, as regarded which he should move that the House do agree with most of them. In a few instances he should ask the House to disagree. The amendments relating to Proportional Representation and the alternative vote would require full discussion, and when they were reached he hoped that some member would move either to agree or disagree.

Mr. ASQUITH said that the House found itself in a position which, so far as his Parliamentary experience went, was quite unexampled. The Lords' amendments, which occupied 87 pages, had only just been placed in the hands of members, and they had not had an opportunity of reading the amendments. Apart from that, he thought the House was entitled to ask the Government, on that motion, to state, in general terms, what were their views as to the principal changes which the House of Lords had introduced in the bill.

Mr. BONAR LAW replied that, in regard to Proportional Representation and the alternative vote, the Government did not intend to put on the Government Whips, but would leave these matters to the free decision of the House. It would be the duty of the Government to advise the House that the Home Secretary would state their views as to the course which they thought most convenient, not only on the merits, but having in view also the prospect of passing the bill into law, and the difficulties which would arise if it did not become law soon.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Sir GEORGE CAVE, on the suggestion of Mr. Herbert Samuel, moved to postpone all the amendment preceding Clause 18, so that the House might proceed at once to discuss Proportional Representation.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BURDETT COUTTS, who was received with cheers, proposed that the House should disagree with the Lords' amendment inserting Proprtional Representation in Clause 18.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seconded the proposal, and said that members would find it difficult to follow the example of the hon. member in his moderate references to the action of the other House—action by which the House of Commons ran the risk of losing the results of all their labours in consequence of an attempt to reverse the well-considered decision of that House, in a matter which primarily concerned them, and did not concern the other House at all. In regard to agriculture, something more practical than this attempt to jerrymander the opinion of the constituencies was needed, to give agriculture the vigour and progressive spirit which all desired it should enjoy. He asked the House whether they would, under any circumstances, be content to make so profound a change in the bill as was proposed on its last stage, and then to part with it for ever, without knowing what kind of shape or form was to be given, by commissioners thereafter created, to a scheme which the House had adopted in theory, but without having it before them in any final form. That was not a procedure which was consonant with the vital interests they had in the matter, with the dignity of the House, with the greatness of the issue. He strongly opposed the proposed proportional representation. That this revolution should be proposed in another place, where they were supposed to be the guardians of tradition and to check revolutionary changes, was enough to make the strongest Unionist or Conservative think that it was quite time the Second Chamber was reformed. (Cheers.)

Mr. HEMMERDE said that he could not support the scheme of proportional representation that had been put in the bill by the House of Lords. Public opinion had given them no authority to apply it all over the country.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. ASQUITH said he would be glad if they could, by agreement among themselves and the House of Lords, adopt the very moderate and reasonable scheme that the Conference suggested; but he could not bring himself to entertain as a practical proposition the amendment which the House of Lords had inserted. (Cheers.) He had been looking at the new schedule, and he found that the whole County of Fife was to be converted into one constituency. No one in Fife wanted it, and no one had asked for it. Speaking for his constituency, he regarded the proposition with horror. The same consideration applied to the North Riding of Yorkshire, which would become an appalling constituency for any candidate. They could not pass such a revolutionary scheme, which was really brought forward in order that proportional representation might be applied on the largest possible scale.

Mr. WALTER LONG maintained that proportional representation must always fail as a practical scheme. He was not to be deterred, in his opposition, by any threats of the farmers. Members who talked about Agriculture's demanding proportional representation ignored the fact that no labourers' organisation had been consulted, or, if consulted, had suggested that they wanted proportional representation. No one had yet told them how the scheme was to be carried out. It was a method designed to leave out politics, and to secure the representation of particular interests, and there was no need for such a radical change in our system of elections.

Lord ROBERT CECIL said that the last speaker would have nothing of compromise or trial, because the natural and inherent reasonableness of the proposal would make for its success. The opposition came from the party machine on both sides, and that was why the House of Lords, who were not hampered by the party machine, were able to take an independent view. He believed that proportional representation would make the House of Commons a more accurate representative of the country, and would restore the character and authority of the House.

Sir GEORGE CAVE, speaking only for himself, said that when he read the schedule adopted by the other House he thought it was astonishing that such a schedule should be put before the House of Commons. The adoption of the Lords' amendment, and the consideration of the schedule, might very well be fatal to the bill, and he asked the House to hesitate before adopting it. If a way could be found by which the experiment might be tried on a limited number of constituencies willing to have it, including town and country alike, the Government would be bound to consider such a proposal. Meanwhile he was confident that the acceptance of the Lords' amendment would involve grave peril to the bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. BALFOUR said this bill had been argued too much from the point of view of interests. Do not let them syndicalise our representative system. One of his strong reasons for approving of some form of Proportional Representation was that, in constituencies where parties were evenly balanced, small, persistent, and selfish interests had now too much power, and that power would be largely taken away from them by a system of Proportional Representation. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided, when there voted:—

For the Lords' amendment	113
Against	223
Majority against	110

MR. SMALLWOOD'S STATEMENT.

On the motion for the adjournment,

Mr. SMALLWOOD said he had not expected that the reply to his recent indictment of War Office methods would be made from the Aldwych Luncheon Club, and he did not think that Lord Derby realised the seriousness of the situation, or had any regard for his private feelings as a parent when he commenced his speech with a ribald jest. (Hear, hear.) He reaffirmed his statement of the 18th inst., that when the note from Sir Thomas Barlow, relating to the illness of his son, who died in France, was handed in at the War Office, it was treated with scant respect. If that medical certificate had been attended to, his son would not have returned to France so early. He again declared that his complaint was that the last night his boy lived, and asked him to stay with him in the hospital in France, he was not allowed to stay. It was in order to raise a larger question that he had gone into this matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACPHERSON said that after Mr. Smallwood's previous speech he asked him to come to the War Office and see himself and the Brigadier-General concerned in the matter, but Mr. Smallwood replied that his engagements were too numerous for him to do so. Lord Derby had taken the first opportunity of replying to the attack made on the War Office, and he had treated the position of Mr. Smallwood with the greatest possible sympathy. The War Office was not as soulless as the hon. member appeared to make out.

The House rose at 11.30.

The supply of barley for German breweries will be stopped, thus bringing the whole industry to a standstill. Not even beer for the Army can be produced. This measure is due to the exceedingly bad harvest of oats, which has rendered it necessary to find other fodder substitutes. The military authorities have been consulted, and have decided that it is more important to feed Army horses than to supply the troops with beer.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN BATTLE.

RUMANIAN FORCE SURROUNDED.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The Press Association's correspondent at Petrograd telgraphed yesterday:—

Only a few details have as yet been published regarding the first Russo-Rumanian collision, which occurred on the 23rd inst., along the Ngeri-Kishineff Railway. It is stated that three Russian battalions surrounded a small Rumanian detachment occupying a railway station, and summoned it to surrender. The Rumanians telgraphed their critical position to Umgeni, and made a determined resistance. After an hour and half of machine gun and rifle fire all but a handful of the Rumanians were *hors de combat*, when a train approached from Ungeni with a battalion of infantry. This force, armed with four light guns and several machine guns, immediately attacked, and drove back the Russian troops. Considerable losses are reported on both sides.

CIVIL WAR IN FINLAND.

BOLSHEVIKS ABOLISH THE SENATE.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Stockholm Tuesday, says:—

A telegram from Helsingfors states that the general strike which began yesterday continued to-day. The Red Guards yesterday fired machine guns, breaking some windows. There were only a few casualties. The night was calm, the Russian soldiers remaining passive.

At Viborg the situation is also quiet, but at the Kaemaere Station disorders occurred on Sunday, resulting in five persons being killed and five injured. The Governmental Guard has disarmed five thousand Russians, and seized about twenty machine guns, thousands of rifles, with ammunition, and is marching to the capital. The Senators have not been molested.

A Red Government has been formed, and has been proclaimed at Helsingfors, similar in extent to that of last summer. Railway traffic in general has been stopped. Several public buildings have been occupied by the Red Guards. The University has been closed. No newspapers are being published. There are large crowds in the streets, and everywhere may be seen Red patrols. Telephonic communication with the provinces has been interrupted. To-day's sitting of the Diet has been suspended. The Koria and the Hoapamaeki railway bridges have been blown up by soldiers.

The telegraph station and other public buildings in Helsingfors have been occupied by the Red Guards, who have abolished the Senate and proclaimed the Bolshevist Government in Finland. The report of the arrest of the members of the Finnish Senate is not confirmed.

In Northern Finland the Bourgeois Guards succeeded in overcoming the Red Guards, and relative calm reigns there. Only about 80 Russian soldiers remain at Tornea.

The Red Government has been formed under the presidency of M. Kullermo Manner.

SPECIAL EXTRA.

RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

THE BREACH WITH RUMANIA.

CHAOS IN FINLAND.

A *Times* telegram from Petrograd, dated Monday, says:—

Fresh dangers and difficulties are crowding fast round the Russian Republic.

Furious fighting is going on in Finland, and war is about to begin between Russia and Rumania in Bessarabia. The complete failure of Trotsky's efforts to secure a democratic peace with Germany looks very probable.

To-night's newspapers display large headings of "War with Rumania." The Council of people's Commissaries have decided to break off diplomatic relations with the "Rumanian oligarchy."

The Rumanian Minister, with all the members of the Legation, will leave Petrograd to-night or to-morrow. Detachments of the Russian Red Guards have been despatched to Bessarabia, and several regiments of infantry, with artillery, have been ordered there from the Russian front. The Rumanians are occupying Bessarabia to suppress anarchy, apparently with the approbation of the native population.

In diplomatic circles there is talk of the possibility of the Ambassadors of the *Entente* Powers leaving Russia if the Republican Government declares war on Rumania. Consultation took place yesterday between the Ambassadors and the Rumanian Minister, but no other information on the subject is forthcoming.

Petrograd is isolated from Finland by the destruction of bridges and railway lines. In the fierce fighting, which is still going on at Viborg, between Red and White Guards, all through trains are stopped. There is, therfore, no outlet for the moment for passengers to England, except by the new and awkward railway route abutting on the Murman coast, on the extreme north. A detachment of Russian sailors, on their way from Petrograd yesterday to join their ships off the Finnish coast, were fired upon in the train by White Guards, and obliged to return, with many of their number wounded. The Russian Red Guards, with artillery, have been sent in the direction of Viborg. A Finnish National Army of 80,000 men is being formed, in accordance with the project of the Finnish Senate.

Trotsky returns to Brest-Litovsk to-day to resume the preliminary peace negotiations. Before starting he made a speech to the Congress of Councils, in which he frankly declared that he could not promise any success, but would contend for a democratic peace, without annexations, etc., until the bitter end, whatever may be the consequences.

THE GERMAN UPHEAVAL.

MUTINIES REPORTED IN ARMY AND NAVY.

The Stockholm Correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the popular agitation in Germany for a "peace by agreement" has spread beyond the rank of industry, and is manifesting itself in the Navy and Army. It is reported that serious mutinies had broken out on the High Seas Fleet at Kiel, and in several German regiments on the Eastern front.

A significant feature of the strike movement is that official Socialists, like Herr Scheidemann, are now identifying themselves with the agitation.

Mr. Patrick Devitte, Correspondent of the London *Daily Express* at Geneva, says:—A message, received by *La Suisse* from Basle, states that the Germans are employing extraordinary methods to prevent details of the strikes, which have assumed a political, and even a resolutionary, character, becoming known abroad.

It is stated that a serious conflict, in which lives were lost, took place in districts of Berlin between strikers and soldiers, and that in certain suburbs the troops refused to fire. Despite the fact that the strike was organised by the Haas Socialist Minority, it has now obtained the moral support of the Scheidemann Majority. *La Suisse* adds that if the strikers obtain only half their demands the war will soon finish.

The *Journal De Genève* states that forty-one factories are affected by the Berlin strikes.

FINNS CLAIM SUCCESSES AGAINST RUSSIANS.

A Reuter's Stockholm telegram of Wednesday says:—The Finnish Legation in Stockholm has received the following telegram from General Yannerholm, Chief of the Protection Corps of Finland, despatched from Tornea at 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening:—"During the past night and to-day Russian military forces in Kemi Kajana and Ilmola were disarmed. In St. Michel the Red Guard were forced to lay down their arms and their chiefs were arrested. The Protection Corps everywhere showed magnificent heroism and glowing zeal in taking by assault batteries firing on them. In Gamla Karleby fighting was severe, and it lasted till 7 o'clock in the evening, when it ended in our favour."

WILL GERMANY BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS?

The tone of the German Press, says the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Rotterdam, suggests that the German Government is on the point of breaking off the Russian negotiations, probably taking the opportunity to point to the strike movement in Germany as due to the machinations of the Bolsheviks, with whom, therefore, it is impossible to hold further communications.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

The Sydney Correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:—The harbourmaster at Mackay, Queensland, has sent a wireless message stating that the port was struck by a cyclone and a tidal wave, and hundreds are homeless. The Mackay district is the finest sugar-growing centre in the Commonwealth.

RENEWAL OF BREST-LITOVSK NEGOTIATIONS.

A telegram from Petrograd, dated Tuesday, says:—

The following official Maximalist statement is issued here:—The peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk will recommence to-morrow. Everything indicates that the general strike in Austria is a matter, not merely affecting Austrian interior policy, but is of world importance, for it has shaken to its foundations the annexationist policy of Austria and Germany in the East.

We place little confidence in Count Czernin's democratic desire for peace, but after the Austrian strike Count Czernin will understand it is useless to prolong the war in order to force the workmen and peasants of Poland to recognise the Emperor Karl as the supreme judge of their fate. If Austria refuses to second the German plan, which consists in making Poland happy at all costs by putting a Hapsburg Dynasty on the Throne, then the whole of the Eastern plan, so well thought out by Austro-German annexationists, will collapse.

Naturally, we do not believe German Imperialists will give in without a fight and recognise Soviet formula. They will do their utmost to defend their policy, not even stopping at punitive measures against German workmen. There will still be a hard struggle for peace, which will probably not be concluded at the council table at Brest-Litovsk, but in the streets of Vienna and Berlin.

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